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Nakayama, Hills Hold Trade Talks in Mexico

SII Talks Viewed

OW1904151290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, April 19 KYODO—U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills told Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Thursday the United States is pleased with an interim report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks between Japan and the United States.

"So far so good," a beaming Hills said as she and Nakayama opened an hourlong meeting at the Camino Real Hotel, the site of an informal ministerial meeting of both developed and developing countries on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

The Nakayama-Hills meeting took place shortly before the site of the ministerial meeting under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Japanese officials said the talks between Nakayama and Hills were the first high-level Japan-U.S. dialogue since the release of the interim SII report in Washington on April 5.

The SII dialogue calls for dismantling structural barriers to trade and investment in the world's two largest economies.

To symbolize the will of both Tokyo and Washington to reduce trade tension through dialogue rather than confrontation, the two governments announced on Wednesday they will try to resolve within 150 days a dispute over amorphous metals, a high-technology product designed to improve electric power transmission.

Super 301 Listing Discussed

OW1904163990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1618 GMT 19 Apr 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, April 19 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama called on the United States on Thursday not to put his country on a Super 301 list this year. "I hope Japan will not be on a list" of priority countries under the Super 301 provision of the 1988 U.S. Trade Act, Nakayama told U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills. Nakayama expressed the hope during an hourlong breakfast meeting with Hills, a senior Japanese officials said.

The officials said Hills did not directly respond to the Japanese request but told Nakayama that a resolution of the Super 301 dispute over forest products would be "helpful."

The U.S. last year identified Japan, Brazil, and India as priority countries with major trade barriers to U.S. products and services. Japan was cited by the U.S. trade law for alleged barriers to forest products, supercomputers and satellites.

Nakayama met with Hills shortly before the two joined their counterparts from the 12-nation European Community, Canada, South Korea, India, and over 20 other developed and developing countries in two days of talks on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

The two-day meeting at this Mexican resort is described by participants as the last high-level meeting of both rich and poor countries participating in the Uruguay round under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) before the conclusion of the round in December.

Nakayama warned Hills that the Super 301 provision is not compatible with GATT rules despite the U.S. assertion to the contrary. "It is detrimental to the promotion of the Uruguay Round," the senior Japanese official said Nakayama told Hills.

The official said Hills, while expressing her understanding of the Japanese concern, promised to exercise the law carefully. Japan and the U.S. have settled disputes over satellites and supercomputers.

Hills said she will send her top deputy, Deputy Trade Representative Linn Williams, to Tokyo shortly to help resolve the forest products case.

The Nakayama-Hills meeting opened with Hills hailing an interim report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII). Nakayama told Hills the Japanese public supports the trade dialogue.

The reaction to the SII interim report in the U.S. has been "pretty good," Hills said, adding, however, some Americans are taking a "wait-and-see" attitude toward the exercise, the first such bilateral dialogue between the two economic powers.

Asked by Hills about protection of intellectual property, property involving foreign records produced before 1978, Nakayama said the Japanese Government will submit a bill to cover sound recording protection within a year. Hills welcomed the Japanese initiative as "a nice dessert after a lovely meal."

Hills also expressed the hope that the U.S. and Japan would cooperate in resolving the issue of shipbuilding subsidies through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) by the time of an annual OECD ministerial next month.

ROK Minister Addresses Mexico Trade Meeting

SK2004102690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0943 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, April 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Trade-Industry Minister Pak Pil-su said Thursday that multilateral negotiations on liberalization of the agricultural market must pay due regard to non-trade aspects of agriculture.

Speaking at the opening session of the World Trade Ministers' Meeting here, Pak called on participants to consider such non-trade aspects of agriculture as food security, stability of rural employment, balanced development of communities and environmental protection in discussing liberalization of the agricultural markets.

Trade ministers from 28 countries are meeting in Mexico for two days to iron out differences in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Pak said articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be rewritten to make them more practical and to take into account the different agricultural environments of different countries.

"Farming is vulnerable to the vagaries of nature and serious problems may arise after lowering tariffs on agricultural products," he said. He demanded improvement of safeguard articles to prevent possible abuses by industrialized nations of voluntary restriction agreements (VRA), anti-dumping codes and countervailing duties.

Charging that abuse of the anti-dumping codes was common among industrialized nations, he stressed the need to upgrade the requisites for taking various extraordinary import restrictions and clarify the criteria of determining the scope of damages caused by alleged dumpings. Pak also insisted that international negotiations on tariff reductions have often been influenced by the industrialized countries. He argued that a simultaneous implementation of tariff concessions and tariff reductions would have "grave" impacts on the domestic industries of the developing countries and endanger their abilities to abide by the 33 percent tariff cuts agreed earlier.

He proposed that actions be taken to abolish the Multilateral Fiber Agreement (MFA) and all MFA-related restrictions to leave textile trade in the domain of GATT.

UN Disarmament Conference Concludes 19 Apr

OW1904141190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Sendai, April 19 KYODO—The United Nations conference on disarmament closed Thursday with calls for the U.N. to step up its monitoring to stop a qualitative arms race and play a leading role in persuading nations to join a treaty banning biotechnological weapons.

"It was significant that participating nations expressed firm determination to use new technology to achieve peace... Science and technology, which should be neutral, has proved to be a double-edged sword used for both military and civil purposes," U.N. Undersecretary General for Disarmament Yasushi Akashi told the audience at the end of the four-day meeting.

Some delegates called for development of science and technology to be applied not on arms expansion but on such global issues as helping relieve poverty and reducing environmental contamination.

Akashi pledged his efforts to hold the conference on a regular basis, reflecting a strong demand among the participants and in keeping with the current international trend toward easing of tensions.

Over 40 scientists, diplomats, and disarmament specialists from 21 nations, including Japan, the United States, and the Soviet Union, discussed over the four days the progress of science and technology and qualitative strengthening of armaments which has accompanied such progress. The U.N. disarmament conference was first held in Kyoto last April.

Against the backdrop of the reduction of East-West tension in Europe, participants expressed high expectations of what the U.N. can do now to serve the purpose of constructive disarmament.

Suggestions were made that the United Nations accumulate data on advanced technology and movements of weapons around the world, and monitor the negative impact of developed science and technology on disarmament.

Many delegates expressed concern over proliferation of weapons to the Third World, which threatens to cause regional conflicts.

Biotechnology specialists cautioned against possible manufacturing of biotechnological weapons and pointed to the necessity of verification in the research and development process.

Japan proposed to set up a U.N. monitoring satellite in an attempt to actively use the technology for disarmament. Japan recently confirmed the existence of nuclear power facilities in North Korea by satellite data, according to Japanese officials.

Japan

Kaifu Expresses Aim To Improve Soviet Ties

OW2004155190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1522 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu says Japan aims at solving the territorial dispute with the Soviet Union through political dialogue and intends to fundamentally improve bilateral relations into the 21st century. Kaifu was speaking in a recent interview with a Soviet newspaper. Kaifu's response to a 12-point questionnaire in the Monday edition of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA was made available in Tokyo on Friday.

"I would consider a visit to Moscow myself from the viewpoint of keeping the dialogue at the summit level between our two nations," Kaifu said. He said Japan intends to make the anticipated visit next year of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan historically significant and fruitful.

On Japan-Soviet relations in the 21st century, Kaifu said, "a peace treaty will be concluded and dynamic development is taking place."

Japan and the Soviet Union have been holding a series of meetings to prepare for conclusion of a peace treaty. But the two nations remain at odds over four islands off northern Hokkaido which were seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II and occupied since then.

Japan insists that resolution of the territorial issue is a precondition for full-fledged economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In the interview, Kaifu urged the Soviet Union to contribute to building confidence among nations in the Asia and Pacific region, similar to the way it takes part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The prime minister welcomed movements toward establishing diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has a circulation of 23 million.

Lithuanian Situation Watched 'With Concern'

OW1904142490 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto said at a news conference this afternoon: The Soviet Government has not yet made public its suspension of the oil supply to Lithuania. According to confirmation by a Lithuanian official concerned and others at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, the oil supply to oil refineries in Lithuania was suspended at 2200, local time, on 18 April. We have confirmed this suspension of oil supply just a while ago by telephone. The government is at the stage of examining whether Japan takes sanctions against the Soviet Union and has yet to make any decision on this issue. Japan has already notified the Soviet Government through the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo that the Lithuanian issue should be resolved in a peaceful way through dialogue. The Japanese Government is watching the Lithuanian situation with concern.

Soviet on Ecological Cooperation for Sakhalin

OW2004153990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1513 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Report by Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy on Friday [20 Apr] formally proposed that Japan join his country in undertaking joint ecological studies in the region of Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Archipelago, where ownership of four islands remains a simmering dispute between the two countries.

Petrovskiy, in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said details of the proposal were presented to Japan earlier in the day in a meeting with Foreign Ministry officials. Petrovskiy called the proposal a "starting point" for shifting his country's relations with Japan from "dialogue for the sake of dialogue" to "dialogue for the sake of achieving concrete and practical results."

"Three or four years ago the process of dialogue was a good thing in itself," Petrovskiy said. "But in this day and age we cannot be satisfied with a simple exchange of views."

Petrovskiy cautioned that while the anticipated visit to Japan of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in 1991 is indeed on Moscow's diplomatic agenda, "it is no exception to the rule that top-level visits should bear tangible results." But Japanese Foreign Ministry sources greeted the Soviet proposal for ecological cooperation in Sakhalin and the Kuriles with scepticism and suspicion. "We have serious reservations," said one source.

The source said the proposal could possibly be "camouflage" for a Soviet attempt to assert its sovereignty over Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomais—which were seized from Japan at the end of World War II.

Japan asserts that the four islands are historically and geographically not part of the "Kurile Islands" that it relinquished control over in the San Francisco peace treaty of 1952, and it is anxious to point out that Moscow was not even a treaty signatory.

Japan also gave up its rights to Sakhalin Island in the treaty, but the government does not recognize the Soviet Union as the legitimate owner of its former territory north of Hokkaido.

Petrovskiy noted that the proposal on ecological cooperation was initially put forward by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in an interview published in the April 12 edition of the official government daily IZVESTIA. Shevardnadze told IZVESTIYA that Moscow "would be prepared to open the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin, turning them into a testing ground for joint efforts in the field of environmental protection."

Petrovskiy said he proposed to Japanese officials that the two countries set up a "joint research mission" to study the ecosystem of the Kurile Archipelago and formulate recommendations on how to preserve and make rational use of its resources. On both the Kuriles and Sakhalin, he said the two sides could locate rare natural phenomena and wildlife and study their exploitation for the tourist industry, while undertaking joint conservation.

Petrovskiy also suggested a joint environmental monitoring program to look into ecological and genetic factors and forewarn of potential dangers to the environment. A joint ecological experimental station could be set up on Sakhalin, he said, where experts from both countries could cooperate in studying the effect of industry on the environment.

Petrovskiy also saw a role in the scheme for related United Nations organizations.

Responding to allegations that Moscow has not reduced its "threatening" posture, Petrovskiy said Moscow has made a spate of unilateral initiatives in order to transform the Asia-Pacific "from a region of confrontation to a region of cooperation." "But this cannot continue to be a one-actor play," he said. "We want other actors to appear on this regional stage."

On recent indications that the Japanese Government is seriously considering Soviet proposals for confidence-building measures (CBM) to decrease regional military tension, Petrovskiy said "that would be welcome if it is indeed true." But he added that the two countries should also move forward in a parallel manner with dialogue on economic cooperation.

Japan has traditionally rejected such Soviet CBM initiatives and tied the establishment of full-fledged economic ties to a resolution of the territorial dispute and the conclusion of a belated peace treaty. But amid the recent unprecedented developments in East-West detente, Japan has recently allowed for greater economic cooperation with Moscow and expanded the scope of bilateral dialogue.

Petrovskiy would not say whether the proposed site for ecological cooperation with Japan would encompass the four islands claimed by Japan. Instead, he said that the reference to Sakhalin and the Kuriles in the blueprint for the scheme was meant only in a "purely geographical sense."

Soviet scholars have unofficially floated ideas in the past on joint management or development of the four disputed islands. But the Japanese Government has greeted such ideas as a masked attempt to shelve "a genuine solution to the territorial issue," namely their unconditional return en bloc to Japanese sovereignty.

Speculating on the Soviet motivation for promoting ecological cooperation in the region, one government source said, "they know that if they officially proposed joint management it would meet with harsh resistence from the Japanese Government."

Another source said the Soviet scheme would gain more credibility if it were to specify exemption of the four islands, thereby side-stepping the issue of sovereignty. Yet another said that even if this eventuated, matters would be complicated by the fact that no international agreement has ever recognized the incorporation of Sakhalin Island and the Kuriles into the Soviet Union.

NHK Interviews GDR's Modrow on Unification

OW2104134990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] In an interview with an NHK reporter today, Modrow, former East German prime minister currently visiting Japan, said that the unification of East and West Germany should not provoke the hostility of neighboring countries and that the unification should be cautiously promoted under the large framework of integrating Europe. On the issue of unifying East and West Germany, former Prime Minister Modrow said: Although moves for unification are making rapid progress with monetary union expected on 1 July following the formation of a coalition government in East Germany, unification should not provoke the hostility of neighboring countries. Thus, the former East German prime minister expressed the view that unification should be cautiously promoted.

As to the military status of a unified Germany, Modrow said that although there are several options, including neutrality and affiliations with NATO or the Warsaw Pact Organization, these options are not realistic. He stressed that the nations concerned should discuss anew how to establish a security system for the whole of Europe in connection with German unification. He said that the military status of a unified Germany will be determined in the course of changing NATO and the Warsaw Pact from the current military alliance to a political alliance.

Lawyers, Groups Appeal Hijacker's Extradition

OW2004164290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1548 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—The defense counsel for suspected Chinese hijacker Zhang Zhenghai on Friday [20 April] filed an appeal with the Supreme Court against a Tokyo High Court decision which cleared the way for extradition him to China. Zhang's lawyers said they have asked Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa not to order his deportation.

The extradition ruling authorized the justice minister to order prosecutors within 10 days to deport Zhang, 36, who has been detained since he diverted an Air China passenger flight on December 16 to Fukuoka, western Japan. Japan's extradition law stipulates deportation must take place within 30 days after the justice minister issues the order. Unless an order is issued, Zhang, from Hebei Province, would be released.

Judicial sources said Justice Minister Hasagawa will possibly issue the order on Saturday at the earliest.

Lawyer Kazuo Ito, one of Zhang's three-member Japanese defense team, expressing frustration over the Tokyo High Court decision, said the defense lawyers had filed a special appeal against the ruling with the Supreme Court, as part of a series of last-minute efforts. The extradition law has no provision allowing an accused person to appeal to the Supreme Court. Ito said such a law is against the Constitution. "The Constitution assures everyone the right to full judicial process," he said.

In Friday's decision, the Tokyo High Court justified Zhang's extradition and said Zhang sought life outside China after being branded a criminal offender for embezzlement. Presiding Judge Mitsuo Funada said a hijacker cannot be protected as political refugee. This was the first court case in Japan to question whether hijacking represents a political crime.

The defense lawyers, expressing concern over Zhang's possible secret extradition, criticized the high court decision as one depending mainly on materials provided by Chinese authorities. Among the evidence were testimony by Zhang's wife and child, who said Zhang was at home before and during the June 4 Beijing crackdown, according to the lawyers.

Zhang's wife and child, who were also aboard the airplane he hijacked, flew back to Beijing with the rest of the passengers and crew members. Reports from Beijing say the two were detained by Chinese authorities after the airliner landed in Beijing on December 17.

The high court verdict noted Zhang might be questioned severely if he is sent back home, but said China has assured Japan that it will punish him only on hijacking charges and that should be trusted. Prosecutors said the decision had totally accepted their contentions.

Japan's Foreign Ministry said it has informed the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo of the decision.

Defense lawyers said the court proceedings were too short, noting the extradition trial started on March 23 and that there were only two hearings, in which the court rejected a defense lawyers' request to invite more than one Chinese exiled activist to testify in Zhang's behalf. Judicial sources said the Supreme Court will not accept Zhang's appeal.

The defense lawyers told reporters they met with senior Justice Ministry officials in charge of international affairs and immigration policies and asked them to make an appropriate judgment to protect Zhang.

The lawyers said they have also filed a protest against the justice minister's rejection of Zhang's application for political refugee status. Zhang himself has also filed a lawsuit against the justice minister calling for the cancellation of the minister's decision. They said if the justice minister orders Zhang's extradition as approved by the high court, they will file another lawsuit demanding cancellation of the order.

Meanwhile, the Japan Office of the Federation for Democracy in China, which is made up of supporters of exiled dissidents, said it was "a disappointing decision in which Tokyo appears to have received influence from the killer regime in Beijing."

A 42-year-old group member, a Chinese resident of Japan, said the group hopes Japan will hand over Zhang to a third nation like Canada.

Amnesty International's Japan Office head Edith Hanson said human rights violations in China have been "awful" after the military crackdown against prodemocratic movement last June. "Under such circumstances," she said, "deportation of Mr. Zhang must never be allowed in view of human rights protection."

The Japan Federation of Bar Associations called for careful treatment of the hijacker, saying "hasty extradition could lead to Japan's abandonment of sovereignty."

Minister Orders Extradition

OW2304103090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa Monday [23 April] ordered prosecutors to extradite accused Chinese hijacker Zhang Zhenhai to China, a senior ministry official said.

Yoshinobu Baba, chief of the ministry's International Section, said the order was made at 5:30 P.M. to the chief of the Tokyo high public prosecutors' office. The order came three days after the Tokyo High Court turned down Zhang's plea for political asylum and authorized the justice minister to start extradition procedures.

Zhang, 36, was accused of commandeering a New York-bound Air China flight on December 16 and diverting it from Beijing to Japan. Baba told a news conference that the Foreign Ministry will notify the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo on the extradition order.

Under the extradition law, the chief prosecutor must extradite Zhang to Chinese authorities within 30 days from Tuesday [24 Apr]. Baba said Chinese officials may take custody of Zhang at the Tokyo detention house.

Keidanren Sets Purchasing Fairness Guidelines

OW2004003090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1326 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said Thursday [19 April] it has set guideline for enhancing fairness and transparency in the carrying out of purchases. The move is a response to a recent U.S. recommendation made in an interim report at bilateral Structural Impediments Initiatives (SII) talks between the United States and Japan, officials at Keidanren said.

In the report, the United States urged that Japanese companies' procurement practices, frequently seen by foreigners as exclusive and peculiar to Japan, be improved to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.

The Keidanren guidelines, submitted to its about 930 member firms, recommend that any procurement information be available both domestically and abroad. The guidelines also call for the establishment of fully independent purchasing departments free from outside interference, compilation of office documents, in foreign languages, and disclosure of clear decision-making flow charts in purchasing departments and the prohibition of compulsory donations.

Keidanren will issue another set of its guidelines covering the subject of kickbacks and other forms of bribery, all targets of U.S. criticism at the bilateral trade talks, the officials added.

Finance Minister Hashimoto Seeks Stronger Yen

OW2004043490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Friday [20 Apr] he wants the yen to strenghen further against the U.S. dollar.

Hashimoto made the remarks at a press conference following a cabinet meeting shortly after the U.S. dollar opened in Tokyo interbank trading at 156.78 yen, down 0.97 yen from the previous day's finish. "You need not feel sad or glad to see the yen rising or falling. But I hope the yen's advance against the U.S. dollar to continue," he said.

Hitachi Maxell Acquires U.S. Battery Firm

OW2004130990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Hitachi Maxell Ltd. Friday [20 Apr] announced a 6 million dollar acquisition of Battery Engineering Inc., a lithium battery production firm based in the suburbs of Boston.

Hitachi Maxell officials said the U.S. firm is superior in its capacity to develop lithium batteries of the thionyl chloride type, usable in a much wider temperature range than conventional lithium batteries. The officials said the new firm would be used as a production base for backup power sources for computers and gas, water, and electric power meters.

Mongolia

Byamsuren, Delegation Leave for UN Session

OW2204105390 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The Mongolian delegation headed by first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Socioeconomic Development, Mr. Byamsuren, has left for the U.S.A. to take part in the work of the United Nations General Assembly special session on international economic cooperation.

The session will discuss, in particular, the question of speeding up the economic development level of developing countries.

ROK Scholar Interviewed on Establishment of Ties

OW2004142190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Establishment of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and South Korea shows the capability of the Mongolian Government to conduct an independent foreign political activity on an international arena. This was said by the director of the International Institute of Korean Studies and president of the South Korean-Mongolian Society, Mr. Choe Su-myon, in his interview to the UNEN correspondent.

According to Mr. Choe Su-myon, paramount significance should be given to the development of bilateral cultural cooperation that would promote mutual understanding and [words indistinct] facilitate economic ties between the two countries.

Decree Deprives Tsedenbal, Wife of Honors

OW2204113090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The former Mongolian party and state leader Tsedenbal has been deprived of the titles of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic, Hero of Labor, and Marshal of the Mongolian People's Republic, said a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia. This decision was based on the conclusions made at the Eighth Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Plenum on Tsedenbal's activities and suggestions of the public.

Tsedenbal's wife, Filatova, has also been deprived of the Orders of Suke Bator, Labor Glory, and the Polar Star, as well as the title of Merited Cultural Worker of the Mongolian People's Republic, as she had gotten them in violation of the regime on state awards and not performing any concrete services to the party and state.

UNEN Views Fifth Program Approved by MPRP

OW2004133990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] The daily UNEN devotes its editorial to the fifth program of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] approved at the recent party extraordinary congress. In the party program, particular attention is shown to a social orientation of the party policy, humanism, and democratization, notes UNEN. Refraining from ideological stereotypes in administration, development of openness, and pluralism of views are significant in the development of the party's spirit of thinking, notes the paper.

The party's renewal and implementation of its program depend on extra participation of all party members and organizations, notes UNEN.

Enviromentalists, Construction Workers Unionize

OW2004152190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] The process of forming new unions continues in Mongolia. Thursday there has been announced [as heard] about the formation of two new organizations—the Union of Nature Protectors and the Union of Capital Construction Workers. The Union of Nature Protectors will work for preserving the virginity of nature in [word indistinct] regions, [word indistinct] the status of reserved territories, and for toughening the control and standards of defining the purity of air, water, and soil. The other union, of capital construction workers, involves printers, architects, and designers and all those who are engaged in the [word indistinct] to join this movement.

Magazine Publishes Population Figures

OW2304075890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] At present Mongolia's population stands at about 2,048,000 people. The population of the capital city is more than 540,000. This is informed by the political and economic magazine of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee EDIYN DSASAGIYN ASSUDAL, THE QUESTIONS OF ECONOMY.

According to official statistical data, more than half of Mongolia's population are engaged in socially useful labor. Youngsters under 30 years of age constitute 70 percent of the population. The most populated province of the country is Hobsgol Aymag, north Mongolia, where more than 104,000 people live. In Omnogobi Aymag, southern part of Mongolia, there are only 43.5 thousand people live.

North Korea

Supreme People's Assembly Elections Held 22 Apr

Editorials on Elections

SK2204085990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—Papers here Sunday [22 Apr] dedicate editorials to the day of elections to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Today's elections for deputies to the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) is an event of great significance in fully demonstrating the superiority of the political life of our people and our socialist system embodying the chuche idea, NODONG SINMUN says, and adds:

Our socialist power is a great gain won by our people at the cost of blood through a protracted and arduous struggle under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is entirely a result of his wise guidance that the government of our Republic has been strengthened and developed into the most superior socialist power and our people continue to confidently advance along a straight path of building socialism and communism under the banner of people's power and three revolutions.

Today the government of the Republic, as the most solid and viable power, have struck deep roots among the people of broad strata, enjoys their absolute support and trust and exercises its legitimate sovereignty in the international arena.

It is the greatest honor and pride of our Republic to follow the leadership of the glorious party, holding respected Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, and herein lies the source of the invincible might of our republic.

The elections will end with enormous success aimed the high degree of political enthusiasm of our entire people who have turned out as one man with a great pride in making revolution under the guidance of the great party and leader, and, with this as an occasion, our superior socialist power will be further consolidated as firm as rock.

The elections to the Ninth SPA is an important political work fully showing the ardent loyalty and the might of the single-hearted unity of our people who invariably follow the party and the leader with revolutionary faith and obligation.

The elections will be of great significance in powerfully demonstrating the advantages of the socialist system of our country embodying the chuche idea and will be a heavy blow to all enemies and reactionaries who decry the high dignity of our Republic and try to block its advance.

All the voters should participate in the elections with a firm resolution to boundlessly glorify our socialist power under the leadership of the party, deeply conscious of the significance of the elections, and express full support to the nominated candidates for deputies, stresses the paper.

All Voters Participate

SK2204070290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0630 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Communique by the DPRK Central Election Committee on 22 April—read by announcer]

[Text] The election for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] has continuously been going on amid all the workers' revolutionary fervor.

As of 1400 [0500 GMT] on 22 April, all the voters registered in the list of voters, except for voters who are making foreign trips or working over the faraway seas, have participated in the election.

Voters who could not come to voting places because they are old or sick cast their votes in the mobile ballot boxes.

[Signed] Central Election Committee for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth SPA of the DPRK
[Dated] 22 April 1990 Pyongyang

Nagwon Voters Cast Ballots

SK2204082190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—The voters of the Nagwon Constituency No. 205 on April 22 participated in the significant voting to elect the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song as a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA).

The land of Nagwon was wrapped in an atmosphere of great glory and joy at electing to the SPA President Kim Il-song who has established the most superior socialist system embodying the chuche idea, led the republic along a road of prosperity and bestowed unbounded happiness upon our people.

Pasted up at the festively decorated polls and streets and villages were slogans, streamers and posters carrying the words "Long live the revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live our socialist system!" and "Let all of us participate in the elections to the SPA and consolidate the revolutionary power as firm as a rock!"

Polling started at all the subconstituencies in Nagwon at 10:00.

Labour hero Hwang Son-hwa, advisor to the Sin Pohyang casting shop of the Nagwon Machine Complex, who had the honor of casting the first ballot at subconstituency No.1 and labour heroes of the complex Ho Chon-hak and Chang Hong-chon, and all other voters cast their ballots for President Kim Il-song with a loyal heart to follow him for ever.

Musan Voters Cast Ballots

SK2204082890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—A voting was held today in Musan in the northern frontier of korea to elect Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, as a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

A wave of emotion and jubilation swept Musan Constituency No. 575, where the electors had the honor of electing the leader of the people as a deputy to the SPA in their town, representing the unanimous will and trust of the entire people.

A festive mood reigned even before the beginning of the voting at the polling booths of all the subconstituencies colourfully bedecked with flags of the DPRK and flags of the party and stringed miniature flags and different decorations.

At 10 A.M. voting began all at once at all polling booths.

Ko Hak-chin, director of the Musan Mining Complex, who was the first to cast the ballot at Subconstituency No. 7, and Ko Chang-min, farmer of the Chayu Cooperative Farm; and and all other electors said that it was the greatest honour and happiness for them to have cast ballots for Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and expressed their unshakable will to hold him in high esteem forever and consolidate the DPRK government.

Kim Chong-il Praised

SK2204123690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1012 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Recorded report on voting in No. 575 Musan Constituency to election a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, SPA, of the DPRK]

[Excerpts] Listeners, we are at the voting station in No. 7 Subconstituency of No. 575 Musan Constituency to elect an SPA deputy.

The plaza in front of the Workers' Cultural Hall of the Musan Mining Complex, the voting station of No. 7 Subconstituency, which looks out over magnificent Cholsanbong, a large-scale iron ore production base with immeasurable assets, and around which the Tuman River curves as if it were singing today's felicitous event, is surging with the great emotions and jubilation of highly upholding the dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il as a deputy to the SPA of the DPRK at the touching time when the grand march of the nineties is being accelerated with faith in victory in response to the party's militant appeals.

Placed on the front wall of the voting station is a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader [yongdoja] of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland. [passage omitted]

Every voter, who is waiting for the significant moment, looks brimming with boundless thanks and sentiments of reverence to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has registered immortal achievements before the fatherland, the people, the times, and the revolution by even further deepening and developing the great chuche idea through extraordinary wisdom and energetic ideological and theoretical activities, by strengthening our party, the people's regime, and the socialist system in an all-around manner, and by wisely leading the sacred struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

It is 1000. Finally, the significant voting time has come. The significant voting time of upholding in high esteem the dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il as an SPA deputy has come.

The chairman of No. 7 Subconstituency Election Committee of No. 575 Musan Constituency declares the voting open.

[Begin chairman of the Election Committee recording] Starting now, the voting of the electorate of No. 7 Subconstituency of No. 575 Musan Constituency to uphold in high esteem Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader [yongdoja] of our party and people and the great successor to the chuche revolutionary cause, will begin. [end recording] [shouts of "manse", "hurrah"]

What a significant time it is! What a glorious time we have been awaiting for so long! A sea of flowers containing boundless sentiments of admiration is being unfolded, and vociferous shouts are thundering.

Voters, who have invariably upheld our party, are respectfully participating in voting with sentiments of loyalty. [passage omitted]

Today's election in No. 575 Musan Constituency is a great felicitous event with the great national pride and jubilance of upholding in high esteem the dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il as a SPA deputy and is a great demonstration of the invincible unity of our revolutionary ranks united around the party and the leader in a single-hearted manner.

Under the banner of the Republic, our chuche fatherland which is endlessly developing and prospering because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are upheld in high esteem at the top of our revolution, our people will more vigorously accelerate the march of the nineties with today's deep national pride and glory and powerfully fight to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

Kim Il-song Participates

SK2204111390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song participated in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, today voted at No. 5 Subconstituency of No. 680 Constituency for the election of deputies to the SPA. In the polling site, where an atmosphere of festivity prevailed, were the slogans, "Long live the DPRK," "Long live the revolutionary power of workers and peasants found and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "Let all of us participate in the election of deputies to the SPA and harden the revolutionary power like bedrock."

The faces of the multitude, who were dancing and singing, greeting the felicitous election day which will vigorously demonstrate again the invincible might of our people, were filled with feelings of reverence for and gratitude toward the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has put them at the forefront as the genuine masters of the state and society and who has seen to it that they enjoy an independent and creative life.

At 1000 [0100 GMT] today, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, arrived in the polling station. At this moment, the multitude fervently welcomed the great leader, waving the flags of the Republic and bouquets, and shouting cheers to the heavens. A bouquet which reflected the voters' infinite reverence was presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; and responsible functionaries, including directors of the departments of the party Central Committee, came together with the great leader.

Comrade Kye Ung-tae, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Election Committee; Comrade Chi Chang-ik, member of the WPK Central Committee, general secretary of the Central People's Committee, and vice chairman of the Central Election Committee; Comrade Choe an-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of metal industry; and Comrade Pak song-il, member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of Nampo City Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of Nampo City People's Committee, received the great leader on the spot.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a ballot from the chairman of the subconstituency election committee and voted for Comrade [tongmu] Kim Pyong-tok, chief of the [word indistinct] roll workshop of Chollima Steel Complex, a deputy cadidate of the SPA. Following this, party and state guidance cadres, who accompanied the great leader, voted.

After voting together with party and state guidance cadres, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the deputy candidate.

The voters in this constituency, who had the great honor of participating in the significant election, holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, were filled with the firm determination to more vigorously demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system of our country which has embodied the chuche idea by effecting a new upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction upholding the leadership of the great party and under the banner of the three revolutions and by further strengthening the people's government, which represents the independent rights of our people.

Kim Il-song Elected SPA Deputy

SK2304024290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0202 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Communique by the DPRK Central Election Committee released on 23 April—read by announcer]

[Text] The Central Election Committee for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] releases the result of the election of deputy to the SPA at No. 205 Nagwon Election District, which was held on 22 April 1990, as follows:

A hundred percent of the voters in No. 205 Nagwon Election District, who had the great honor to respectfully nominate the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for deputies to the SPA, participated in the election with single-minded loyalty toward the respected and beloved leader, and voted for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the expression of all the Korean people's absolute support for and endless confidence in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who earlier rose up in the vanguard of the revolution after shouldering the destiny of our fatherland and nation and cultivated and led the chuche revolutionary cause, thus rescuing our nation from a life-or-death crisis and bringing a heyday of national prosperity into this land, and who is raising and leading our people into the happiest and proudest people. This is also the manifestation of our people's unchanging earnest desire and will to highly uphold the respected and beloved leader on the vanguard of our revolution and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause to the end under the leadership of the party.

Based upon the result of the voting, which the No. 205 Nagwon Election District Election Committee documented and handed in, the Central Election Committee reports that the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully elected as deputy to the SPA.

[Signed] Central Election Committee for the Election of Deputies of the Ninth SPA

[Dated] 23 April 1990, Pyongyang

Kim Chong-il Elected

SK2304063090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0605 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—A communique of the Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was published on April 23.

According to it, the elections were successfully held at all constituencies throughout the country in accordance with the "regulations on the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" amid a high degree of political enthusiasm of the entire people.

According to the election results, 99.78 percent of the entire voters registered participated in the elections and 100 percent of them voted for the candidates of deputies to the SPA registered at all constituencies.

Those voters who are out in foreign countries or are working far out in the seas could not participate in the elections.

The elections powerfully demonstrated once again the invincible might of our people rallied around the party and the leader in one mind and the incomparable superiority of our country's socialist system embodying the chuche idea and clearly showed the burning desire and unshakable will of the entire people to more vigorously struggle to bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment under the banner of the republic.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was elected deputy to the SPA at Musan constituency No. 575.

Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Suog-chol and Yon Hyong-muk and other party and government senior officials were elected deputies at the appropriate constituencies.

And the candidates of deputies to the SPA registered at the constituencies across the country were also elected deputies to the SPA.

The elected deputies to the 9th SPA number 687.

Senior Officials Cast Ballots

SK2304051090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Senior officials of the party and government went to the subconstituencies across the country and took part with voters in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] on April 22.

Yi Chong-ok cast a ballot at the subconstituency no. 58 of the Pyongchon constituency no. 30; Kim Yong-nam at the subconstituency no. 33 of the Yongje constituency no. 23; Ho Tam at the subconstituency no. 2 of the Ansan constituency no. 26; Chon Pyong-ho at the subconstituency no. 30 of the Oun constituency no. 77; Kang Song-san at the subconstituency no. 7 of the Musan constituency no. 575; So Yun-sok at the subconstituency no. 91 of the Chikdong constituency no. 169; Choe Kwang at the subconstituency no. 7 of the Sonnae constituency no. 6; Han Song-yong at the subconstituency no. 7 of the Musan constituency no. 575; Hyon Mu-kwang at the subconstituency no. 75 of the Songuja constituency no. 5; Hong Song-nam at the subconstituency no. 57 of the Chondong constituency no. 386; Kim Pok-sin at the subconstituency no. 31 of the Kuchon constituency no. 377; Chong Chun-ki at the subconstituency no. 20 of the Oesong constituency no. 10; Kang Hui-won at the subconstituency no. 45 of the Pulgungori constituency no. 48; Cho Se-ung at the subconstituency no. 1 of the Nakwon constituency no. 205; Hong Si-hak at the subconstituency no. 44 of the Kumgol constituency no. 477; Choe Tae-pok at the subconstituency no. 20 of the Yongbuk-tong constituency no. 57; Pak Nam-ki at the subconstituency no. 24 of the Yongje constituency no. 23; So Kwan-hui at the subconstituency no. 55 of the Chongsan constituency no. 676; Hwang Chang-yop at the subconstituency no. 40 of the Anhak constituency no. 59; Kim Chung-nin at the subconstituency no. 1 of the Mangyongdae constituency no. 1; Yun Ki-pok at the subconstituency no. 17 of the Chungsong constituency no. 684; Kim Yun-hyok at the subconstituency no. 20 of the Myongdang constituency no. 103; Kim Hwan at the subconstituency no. 67 of the Pyongchon constituency no. 30; Kim Chang-chu at the subconstituency no. 9 of the Sariwon constituency no. 375; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, at the subconstituency no. 13 of the Yonggung constituency no. 76.

Voters Across Country Participate

SK2304055490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The voters all over the country took part in the elections to the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Sunday [22 April] with a high degree of political consciousness of being the masters of the state and society and revolutionary enthusiasm.

All the towns and villages were wrapped in a festive mood and the polling booths beautifully adorned with festive decorations were animated with voters dancing and singing in the transport of joy and pride in being masters of the people's power.

Col. Gen. of the Korean People's Army Kim Song-kuk said after casting his ballot for the candidate of deputy that he became more keenly conscious of the preciousness of the revolutionary power as generations changed and time flowed.

Labor hero Kang Song-yong, a pit chief of the Komdok Mining Complex, who voted at subconstituency no. 44 of Kumgol constituency no. 477, said his heart swelled with emotion when he thought of the most superior socialist system of our country under which the ordinary workers and peasants have their legitimate voices in the state affairs.

Among the happy voters was Yi Sun-i, director of the Wonsan Export Garment Factory. After returning to the homeland from Japan where she had experienced all national humiliation and maltreatment, she had been elected deputy to the provincial People's Assembly and this time was nominated as a candidate for deputy to the Ninth SPA. Also seen among voters were the faces bright with smiles of the family of Kang Chan-sok, vice-chairman of the Sunam District, Chongjin, administration and Economic Guidance Committee. After returning from Japan, he himself and his five sons and daughters, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law, eleven in all, graduated from colleges or universities.

Grandma Yu Sok-pyol, 107, residing in Kalhyon-Ri, Huichon, Chagang Province, is one of the daily increasing long-livers in their eighties, nineties or above one hundred years. She cast her ballot with a happy feeling, saying she was enjoying longevity in this ideal land.

Academician, Prof. and Dr. Yi Chae-kon, a room chief of the Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, said after voting for the candidate: Each page of the history of the development of our science and technology which took the first step with the birth of the people's power after liberation is recorded with countless stories about the love and trust shown by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and our party for the scientists and technicians. I will do my bit for the strengthening of our socialist power with sizable scientific and technical results.

All the voters were glad when they saw the young people of new generation including the posterity of the ten party members of Nakwon who defended the party and the leader with their own lives during the fatherland liberation war, of the forerunners of the post-war chollima workteam movement and of the rural revolutionaries who devoted themselves to agriculture from the days of the agrarian reform, taking part in the elections with the old generations of the revolution who have defended and consolidated our revolutionary power in the past decades. The hearts of those young men and women were filled with the resolution to add shine to this power in their generation.

All the polling booths across the country overflowing with loyal zeal and ecstacy once again vividly showed the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people around the party and the leader and the proud appearance of our socialist motherland which is one united big family.

Foreigners Visit Polling Booths

SK2304103290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Foreigners who visited polling booths in Pyongyang for the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, gave their impressions, overwhelmed with emotion.

Alpha Toure, director of the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea, said the atmosphere of the polling stations alone made him see clearly the might of the Korean people closely united around the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that people nominate persons representing their will and vote for them, he said herein lay the superiority of the Korean social and election systems.

Araki Toyohide, head of the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, after going round a polling booth, said he keenly felt once again that the Korean people were confidently advancing along the road of socialism, firmly rallied behind the party and the leader.

He further said:

The high pride in being legitimate masters of the state and society could be read on the faces of all electors. The advanced and popular election system can be found only in the socialist society embodying the chuche idea.

Ralainarivo noel harvey, a Malagassy delegate for the study of the chuche idea, said the election of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as deputies to the SPA showed the invariable loyalty of the Korean people and the might of them united in one will and one purpose.

Peter Johnson who works at the British Museum said that the elections in Korea showed the might of the united Korean people and the superiority of the system. He added he was deeply impressed by the leadership of the workers' Party of Korea in uniting the people in one idea and purpose.

Article Stresses Unity Between Army, People

SK2104131990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0011 GMT 21 Apr 90

[NODONG SINMUN 21 April editorial: "Let Us Bring the Beautiful Custom of Unity Between the Army and People to Full Bloom Under the Party Leadership"]

[Text] The 58th anniversary of the founding of our party's revolutionary armed forces, the heroic Korean People's Army, is approaching. The traditionally beautiful custom of the army honoring the people and the people loving and lending sincere support to the army is given to full play across the country.

This beautiful custom is an expression of the unwavering faith on the part of our People's Army and people who share the weal and woe in the single road of honoring the party's cause and who are willing to cast their lot with the party indefinitely. We should further strengthen the blood ties between the Army and people who have formed a perfect whole under the leadership of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The People's Army should serve the fatherland and people and all the people should love and lend support to the People's Army; in an emergency, the soldiers and people should share life and death, weal and woe with each other in their struggle with single-minded determination to defend our fatherland and socialist gains by firmly uniting with each other as one as genuine revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

The unity between the Army and people is a blood relationship between the Army and people. It is a revolutionary mettle in which the Army and people trust and love each other and share life and death, weal and woe by firmly uniting as one under the leadership of the party.

The comradely unity between the Army and the people and strengthening the blood ties between them under the leadership of the party and leader constitutes an important guarantee for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The party of the working class is the guiding force of the revolution and construction; the Army is the party's armed forces safeguarding the party's cause; and the people are in charge of fulfilling this cause. Importantly, the future of the revolution depends largely on the might of the unity between the Army and people who have formed a perfect whole centering on the party and leader.

Our People's Army is the party's Army as well as the leader's Army that defends and safeguards the party and the leader. So, to sincerely assist and lend support to the Army and for the Army and people to share life and death, weal and woe is at once an honorable and responsible job of honoring the party and safeguarding the revolution.

Having blood ties with the people is the source of strength to strengthen the might of the revolutionary armed forces. The revolutionary forces are the revolutionary Army that comes from the people and serves the fatherland and people. Only when it strikes its roots among the people and strengthens the blood ties with the people, can the revolutionary Army satisfactorily fulfill its mission as the party's Army amid the positive support and encouragement of the people.

We should keep giving full play to the traditionally beautiful custom of the unity between the Army and people fully flowering under the wise leadership of a great party.

What counts most in this is for the Army and people to come to a firm understanding that a firm unity between them as revolutionary comrades sharing life and death with each other is an important job of loyally upholding the party's cause. The Army and people are the revolutionary comrades who share life and death on a single track road of honoring our party, even though their revolutionary duty and guard posts may be different.

The Army's love for and honoring of the people becomes a way of better honoring the party, the great servant of the people, and the people's positive support and aid for the Army is a way of being loyal to our party that cares for and leads the Army. Therefore, the Army and people should be united firmly with a single ideology and will in order to loyally uphold the party by becoming a fortress and shield to defend the party and leader.

Our party always stresses need for the entire party and all the people have a correct revolutionary outlook on the Army, love and positively aid it, as well as the need for the People's Army to defend the people's interests and love them. In particular, today's situation, in which the imperialists' and the class enemies's maneuvers to provoke war and their reactionary offensive have become more vicious than ever, demands that the might of the blood unity between the Army and people centering on the party and leader be more firmly cemented.

All the party members, working people, and the men and officers of the People's Army should display even higher the mettle of mutually helping and sharing life and death, weal and woe, with the conviction that to strengthening the comradely unity and blood ties between the Army and people is a way of upholding the party, of being loyal to the revolution, and of demonstrating the might of the fatherland.

Another important thing in giving full play to the beautiful custom of unity between the Army and people is for all the party members and working people to become deeply aware of the position, role, mission, and duty the People's Army occupy in the course of upholding the party's cause.

Our People's Army, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is the party's armed forces that firmly ensures the realization of the chuche revolutionary cause with military forces. Our People's Army is not only a reliable defender of the socialist fatherland, but also a thorough defender and implementer [kwancholcha] of the party's policy that displays unmatched heroism even in implementing the party's intentions.

All the party members and working people should more deeply understand that assisting such an army is the sacred duty of civilians and an obligation that comes naturally. Thus, they should love the People's Army as if they were their own blood relatives and do all the things they can for them by cherishing deep in their hearts that it is thanks to our revolutionary Armed Forces, faithful to the party and leader, that socialist construction is vigorously carried out and our people's happy living is firmly guaranteed despite the situation in which they stand face to face with the imperialists.

When it comes to displaying the beautiful custom of assisting the People's Army even higher in every corner of society, it is imperative for the youth and students to have a correct understanding about the Army. Party organizations should make the youth have a firm viewpoint that defending and safeguarding the party and leader with armed forces through their service in the Army is the most noble and honorable work by substantively carrying out the work of indoctrinating the youth and cultivating the spirit of respecting and loving the People's Army.

Units concerned such as party organizations, workers' organizations, and schools should actively launch a movement of emulating the examples set by the People's Army heroic warriors who have laid down their lives in the struggle for the party and leader, the fatherland and people, so as to make all the youth and students pattern themselves on the formers' loyalty and heroism and prepare themselves as true sons and daughters of the party just like the hero Kim Kwang-chol.

They should more vigorously carry out the work of actively assisting the People's Army both materially and spiritually. Functionaries and working people should send to the Army the things necessary to strengthen the Army's fighting power and things that the soldiers need in their life in a timely manner, just like the women in Namgang village who ferried shells to the heights where battles were being fought during the arduous days of war.

At the sites of the great socialist construction, the soldiers of the People's Army are vigorously engaged in the struggle in order to hasten the period of construction they have promised to the party under the slogan: "Once the party makes a decision, we carry it out."

All the functionaries, including the guiding functionaries at each unit of the national economy, should keep in their minds that actively assisting the soldier-builders in their struggle is the work of upholding the party's intentions so as to make them perform still greater feats in labor by doing a better job in supplying of materials, including equipment and materials.

When it comes to mutual assistance and guidance between the Army and people, it is important to positively inherit and develop the tradition of unity between the Army and people forged by the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The soldiers of the People's Army, cherishing deep in their hearts the great leader's teaching that just as fish can not live without water, the guerrillas cannot live without the people, should always share life and death, weal and woe, with the people and thoroughly defend the people's lives and property by emulating the very spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

At the same time, all the party members and working people should actively support and assist the People's Army in the spirit and mettle of the people who lived inside the guerrilla bases who helped the guerrillas as if they were their own blood relatives during the anti-Japanese struggle days.

It is of great significance to warmly look after the disabled veterans, discharged soldiers, families of the war dead, and families of the People's Army in the rear area in their living. The party organizations and guiding functionaries, while warmly looking after and leading the disabled veterans so that they can bloom their revolutionary flowers, should actively encourage and give prominence to the discharged soldiers so that they can shine their honor as innovators even in socialist construction.

At the same time, they should equally do substantively the work designed to widely spread and popularize the beautiful customs flowering among the working people, while at the same time warmly helping the families of the disabled veterans, families of the war dead, and families in the rear.

To offer congratulations to the soldiers and encourage them by visiting the People's Army units marking the anniversary of the founding of the People's Army will serve as a good opportunity to strengthen the relationship between the Army and people.

Party organizations and functionaries visit the units stationed in their areas to offer them the people's sincerity, both materially and spiritually, and organize various kinds of works aimed at bringing to fuller flower the beautiful custom of the unity between the Army and people. In the process, they should do a good job of making them more deeply understand the greatness of our party through the performance of art works and reunion meetings and other forms of meetings, so as to make the adult soldiers cherish a hereditary faith of upholding the party and leader from generation to generation.

All the party members, working people, and men and officers of the People's Army should more firmly defend and safeguard our socialist cause by firmly cementing the blood unity between the Army and people who are united as one around the party and leader as intended by the party.

Kim Il-song Receives More Birthday Messages

SK2104042490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages from party and state leaders of different countries on his birthday.

They came from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September first revolution of the great socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese people's rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Pierre Buyoya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic of Burundi; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Elias Hrawi, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta; and H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi.

They extend warm congratulations to President Kim Il-song on his birthday and wished him good health and long life.

Birthday Rallies Continue for Kim Il-song

SK2304052090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Celebration rallies were held in different countries on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Rallies were held at the "Mangyongdae" machine plant under the academy of sciences of Cuba and at the agricultural senior middle school of friendship with the DPRK under the cosponsorship of the Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification and the Cuban association for friendship among the people.

In his speech, the manager of the "Mangyongdae" machine plant warmly hailed the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and praised his immortal exploits.

He added that President Kim Il-song has devotedly worked all his life for the happiness of the Korean people and the reunification of the country and that he is deeply revered not only by the entire Korean people but also by the Cuban people.

The speakers at the rally sponsored by the all India Indo-Korean friendship association referred to the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by President Kim Il-song for the country and the people and expressed support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under his wise leadership.

Rallies were also held at the national theatre of Uganda under the sponsorship of the Uganda-DPRK friendship association and at the Tampere branch of the Finland-Korea association.

Daily Comments on U.S. Asia-Pacific Strategy

SK2304062190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT 23 Apr 90

["What Is the Ulterior Intention of the U.S. Imperialists?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Pentagon in its report to the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 18 "review of Asia-Pacific strategy heading for the 21st century" said that the "aim of the United States" in South Korea is to deter or repel "invasion from the North".

Commenting on this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says that the "aim of the United States in South Korea" is a war of invasion against the North and provocation of a nuclear war.

It is like a thief crying "stop thief" for the aggressors who have stationed their troops in South Korea far away from the U.S. mainland and are committing aggressive acts to cry over "threat of invasion" by someone, he notes.

Recalling Pentagon's claim in its report that it is a policy of the United States to "defuse military and political tensions" on the Korean peninsula through the medium of "dialogue between North and South", the commentary says:

The key to the settlement of the Korean question is to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Korea and withdraw their U.S. forces and nuclear arms from South Korea. The parties responsible for the Korean question are the DPRK and the United States. In order to resolve the Korean question, therefore, it is imperative, above all, for the DPRK and the United States to sit at one table for dialogue.

The U.S. authorities, shunning it, argue foolishly that "a progress in North-South talks" is an "indispensable requisite."

The ulterior intention of the United States is to block DPRK-U.S. talks by making it conditional on "progress in North-South talks" and thus prevent a practical progress in peace in Korea and her reunification. It seeks particularly to keep its troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea for an indefinite period and rush headlong toward the provocation of a new war.

The United States must give up its wild ambition for aggression in Korea and immediately pull its troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

U.S. Bases Serve 'Aggressive Asia Strategy'

SK2104101990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 21 Apr 90

["Junior Ally Serving World Strategy of U.S. imperialists"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—The United States makes it a precondition to mobilise and use strategic bases in Japan and her military and economic potentialities for the execution of its aggressive Asia strategy, and the Japanese ruling quarters are putting spurs to arms buildup to play a greater military role in the execution of the world strategy of the United States, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

Recalling that the Japanese Government plans to increase the military spendings for the fiscal 1990 to 4,160 billion yen, 6.1 percent up on the previous fiscal year, it notes:
the intensified arms buildup of Japan is predominantly focussed on increasing long-range attack capacities of the Navy and Air Force in compliance with the requirements of the marine strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese Government extended the operational zone of Japan to a radius of 1,000 miles from her on the plea of "sea lane defence." This is intended to take a big share in the marine strategy of the U.S. imperialists for the present.

The Japanese maritime "Self-Defence Force [SDF]" will be equipped with 100 anti-submarine patrol planes "P 3 C" and 60 destroyers by 1990 and 300 "F 15" and "F 4" fighter-bombers by this year.

The Japanese Defence Agency decided to introduce refuelling planes from next year to sharply increase the flying range of fighter jets.

An important aim sought by Japan in arming the "Self-Defence Forces" with latest combat equipment is to gain the command of the sea and air in the broad expanse of Asia and the pacific and dominate the area militarily.

The participation of the Japanese "SDF" in the "Pacex" and "Rimpac", multi-faceted military manoeuvres, as a main force along with the U.S. Troops reveals the intention of the Japanese reactionaries to make it a shock brigade for the execution of the anti-socialist strategy in the "event of contingency".

The Japanese reactionaries are not only zealously partaking of the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to use the Japanese territory as a nuclear attack, relay and supply base for a nuclear war in Korea but also rolling up their sleeves in an effort to establish a unified intelligence, communications and operation commanding system between the U.S. forces and the "SDF" and intensify the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military system.

This is aimed at putting into practice the joint plan of the reactionary ruling quarters of the United States and Japan to make the Japanese "SDF" a main force for a new war of aggression on Korea.

The active joining of the Japanese reactionaries in the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists is an adventurous act which poses a threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and leads Japan to disasters and destruction.

Japan must not take the road of war, tailing behind the U.S. imperialists, but choose the road of peace.

Further on 'Frantic' U.S. Aerial War Exercises

SK2004152390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought to the sky above South Korea various types of overseas-based fighter-bombers, assault planes, pursuit-assault planes, transport planes and early warning planes to stage frantic aerial war exercises against the DPRK on April 19, according to military sources.

They brought in succession formations of fighter-bombers, assault planes and pursuit-assault planes including "F-16," "A-4," "A-6" and "FA-18" from overseas bases to the sky above South Korea from around 10:00 to 19:00 that day and staged a war gamble simulating surprise strikes at major targets in the inland and coastal areas of the northern half of Korea.

The South Korean puppets on the same day staged a parachuting exercise from around 10:00 to around 12:00 with the mobilisation of a formation of "C-123" transport planes, simulating the infiltration of "commandos" into an operational and tactical depth of the northern half of the country in "case of emergency."

From 14:45 to 18:30 that day the U.S. imperialists brought an Okinawa-based "E-3" early warning plane to the air above South Korea and let it commit aerial espionage on targets in the depth of the northern half of Korea, making shuttle flights above the area near the Military Demarcation Line.

And the South Korean puppets staged from Wednesday field manoeuvres simulating their invasion of the North by setting in motion puppet army units involving motorised infantry, artillerymen, tanks and armored vehicles, while getting hysteric in an air and sea joint operation in the West and South seas of Korea under the cover of flying corps with the mobilisation of many puppet navy combat vessels.

South Paper Quoted on U.S. Spreading AIDS

SK2104104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Apr 90

["AIDS Spread by U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN exposed the spread of aids by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea.

Recalling the words of the director for study of policy against AIDS of washington university, the United States, that AIDS, a fatal disease, is spreading faster than had been worried about in South Korea, the newspaper reported that 60 more soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea have been found to have been infected with AIDS virus.

AIDS spread by them is threatening the lives of many South Koreans.

Soviet Charge's Remarks on Reform Cited

SK2104230290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Excerpts] A Pyongyang report meeting to mark the 120th birth anniversary of the great Lenin was held in the People's Palace of Culture on 21 April. [passage omitted]

Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, made a speech.

[Begin Morozov recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] [passage omitted] The Soviet people are marking Lenin's birth anniversary in the new revolutionary stage in which the process of overall innovations of our society is ongoing to realize rapid [kupchinjogin] political and economic reform and in which the preparations for the 28th Congress of the CPSU are underway. The scale and depth of the reform that has been carried out in our country and the acute and complex nature of domestic and international issues that await resolution demand that we systematically compare the process of reform with Lenin's ideology and that we act with Lenin-oriented objectives and thoroughness. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Soviet Government Delegation Arrives for Meeting

SK2304104190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—A Soviet Government delegation headed by Vladilen Nikitin, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, arrived here today to attend the 24th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee between the Governments of Korea and the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here Boris Morozov.

PRC Military Delegation Arrives 21 Apr

O Chin-u Greets Visitors

SK2104043290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, Friday met and had a friendly conversation with a friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] led by Colonel General Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy of the CPLA.

Present there were generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Orders, Medals Conferred

SK2104111390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—A ceremony for awarding orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the members of the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] was held here today.

O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, awarded Freedom and Independence Order First Class to Colonel General Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy of the CPLA, who is heading the visiting group, and orders and medals to other members.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK2304103690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] led by Admiral Li Yaowen, and political commissar of the Navy of CPLA now on a visit to our country.

Present there were O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces and Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

On hand were Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary here Wen Yezhan and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Wang Dahui.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the group.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK2304105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the head of the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, by Admiral Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy of the CPLA.

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 20 Apr

SK2004151990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—A delegation of the State Oceanography Bureau of China headed by Yan Hongmo, director of the Bureau, a delegation of the Chinese "PEOPLE'S DAILY" headed by its permanent deputy editor Zhang Yunsheng and a delegation of the Chinese Diplomatic Personnel Service Bureau headed by its director Wu Dao arrived in Pyongyang today.

Wreaths Laid at KPA Fallen Fighters Cemetery

SK2304104990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The members of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] and of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission laid wreaths at the Cemetery of the Fallen Fighters of the Korean People's Army [KPA] in Kaesong today on the occasion of the 58th founding anniversary of the heroic KPA.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were officials of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC and Czechoslovak and Polish members and officials of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the MAC, was on hand.

The participants also laid wreaths at the Cemetery of the Fallen Fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Military Delegation From Cuba Arrives 23 Apr

SK2304104490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Ulises Rosales del Toro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

After the playing of the national anthems of Cuba and Korea, head of the delegation Ulises Rosales del Toro, in company with Choe Kwang, reviewed a guard of honour of the KPA.

Committee Marks Cuban Battle Victory Anniversary

SK2104042990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee hosted a cocktail party Friday on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban People in the Playa Giron battle.

Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials were present on invitation.

Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made there.

Cuban Tourists Visit Pyongyang Textile Combine

SK2304105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—A meeting with members of a Cuban tourist group staying in Korea took place at the Pyongyang Textile Combine Monday [23 Apr].

Attending the meeting were Kim Chin-pom, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Committee for Korea-Cuba Solidarity, and leading officials of the combine.

Speeches were made at the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Prior to the meeting, the members of the tourist group went round workshops of the combine including the general dyeing workshop named after Che Guevara.

Delegations Leave for PRC, Ireland 21 Apr

SK2104111290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—A DPRK delegation headed by Paek Pom-su, chairman of the Agricultural Commission, to participate in the 20th Asia-Pacific regional general meeting of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization to be held in China and a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to participate in the annual convention of the Workers' Party of Ireland, left here today.

South Korea

USSR Expert on North's Nuclear Capabilities

SK2304082190 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 90 p 13

[Interview with Boris Semenov, deputy director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by reporter Choe Su-muk—in Seoul, on 18 April]

[Text] It is highly possible that the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], immediately after its general meeting in September at the earliest, will officially inspect North Korea's Yongbyon nuclear facilities, which have become controversial because of the possibility of diverting the facilities to a military purpose, said Boris Semenov, 60, deputy director general of the IAEA, on 18 April.

Dr. Semenov, who is attending the 5th Annual Joint Conference of the Korea Atomic Industrial Forum and the Korean Nuclear Society, disclosed on that day that "the IAEA and North Korean authorities are presently working on wording the text of a complete safeguards agreement with the main emphasis on inspecting nuclear facilities."

[Choe] Have you ever paid a visit to North Korea?

[Semenov] Never.

[Choe] What progress has so far been made in settling the matter of the IAEA inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities in Yongbyon?

[Semenov] Discussions are under way between the two sides. As for a safeguards agreement, there is a standard set of paragraphs. However, as far as I know, in dealing with North Korea, there is a disagreement with regard to two or three paragraphs. So, effort is being made to settle the disagreement.

[Choe] On what issue do the two sides particularly disagree with one another?

[Semenov] I don't want to make any specific comment. The IAEA is making efforts to conclude a safeguards agreement with North Korea at the earliest possible date.

[Choe] When do you think the agreement would be concluded?

[Semenov] The IAEA thinks that the agreement must be concluded before its general meeting in September. I expect that the agreement would be signed at least before the end of this year at the earliest.

[Choe] Do you have any intelligence report that North Korea has begun to develop nuclear weapons?

[Semenov] The IAEA doesn't have its own intelligence system with respect to the development of nuclear weapons. IAEA analysis is based only on the materials officially submitted by its member nations.

[Choe] Then, what is the status of North Korean nuclear capabilities according to the information it officially disclosed?

[Semenov] North Korea says it has a research reactor. It is not desirable to judge the development of nuclear weapon based only on this.

[Choe] The Soviet Union has recently decided to export enriched uranium to the ROK. In this connection, do you think that the ROK and the Soviet Union will cooperate in the field of nuclear technology?

[Semenov] The question of enriched uranium is strictly commercial. However, the exchange of nuclear technology cannot be an exception if trade develops in that sector.

[Choe] Has there been any change in Soviet nuclear policy or technology since the Chernobyl nuclear accident?

[Semenov] The development of any Chernobyl-type nuclear reactor was stopped. At the same time, the safety of all Soviet nuclear power plants was meticulously rechecked.

[Choe] What was the exact amount of the damage caused by the Chernobyl accident? What is its aftermath? And what kind of remedial steps have been taken following the accident?

[Semenov] It seems that the accident was excessively exaggerated in news reports. Thirty-one people were killed in the accident. They were mostly those who were operating the plant or those who were mobilized in the work to extinguish the fire. There were about 200 people who were exposed to radioactivity. However, they have all survived. They are all currently engaged in their regular jobs. Safety became an international concern after the accident. So the Soviet Government is seeking to establish an international nuclear safety research institute in the area. Facilities and information will be freely offered to those scientists of all countries of the world who would visit the institute.

U.S., USSR Worry Over DPRK Nuclear Development

SK2204231790 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Apr 90 p 3

[Correspondent Kim Chang-ki's article from Washington: "The Background of the Joint Interest of the United States and the Soviet Union in Nuclear Facilities in Yongpyon, North Korea"]

[Text] The worries over North Korea's nuclear development are still on the increase in the international arena. The issue of North Korea's nuclear development was discussed in the talks between U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers held in Washington early this month. In the talks, the two countries held the same view that it is important for North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. However, at present it is still uncertain when North Korea will sign the agreement.

The direct reason why North Korea has been subjected to U.S. worries in connection with its nuclear development is that it has failed to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA.

Those countries that join the non-proliferation treaty, a multilateral international treaty, are obligated to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA within 18 months after joining the treaty. Nevertheless, North Korea, even though it joined the non-proliferation treaty in late 1985, has delayed the signing of the nuclear safeguard agreement. The major content of the nuclear safeguard agreement is that those countries having nuclear facilities, including nuclear power stations, are to be subjected to on-the-spot inspections by an international inspection team dispatched from the IAEA with the mission of confirming the safe use of the nuclear facilities in these countries and of preventing them from manufacturing nuclear weapons. Our country has already joined the NPT and signed the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA.

We are unable to confirm whether North Korea is considering developing nuclear weapons or what is the present degree of its capability of developing nuclear weapons. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has made public any details on this, let alone North Korea.

The United States has been collecting information on North Korea's nuclear development through its artificial satellite. Last June the United States sent its experts concerned to our country and explained to our side some of the information and materials collected.

As yet, there has been no official explanation by the U.S. Government. In summing up the information and materials that have been collected thus far, however, it can be estimated that North Korea is now building a large plant near the research atomic reactor in Yonbyon which has been in operation since 1984 and that this plant must be for reprocessing the nuclear fuel used in the atomic reactor and to extract from it plutonium which becomes a raw material for nuclear bombs. It is known that the atomic reactor in Yonbyon generates 30,000 kilowatts of electricity. It can be estimated that the annual amount of plutonium that can be extracted from the uranium fuel used in the atomic reactor is 6 to 7 kilograms, which is sufficient to produce one nuclear weapon every year.

The U.S. Government, through a news briefing session at the State Department on 19 July last year, expressed worries over such nuclear development moves in North Korea for the first time and officially urged North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA.

The reason the United States worries about North Korea's nuclear development is, first of all, that nuclear proliferation poses a threat to world security. In this regard, the Soviet Union, as well as other countries having nuclear weapons, holds the same view. However, the more detailed reasons for the U.S. worries about North Korea's nuclear development are: 1) If and when North Korea is armed with nuclear weapons, it will become the first nuclear armed developing country hostile to the United States, 2) North Korea has continued to intemperately sell missiles and other types of weapons to many countries, including Middle East countries, and therefore the possibility is high that North Korea will export even their nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapon-production technology, and 3) North Korea's armament with nuclear weapons will result in leading South Korea to accelerate its nuclear development.

Accordingly, through various channels the United States has applied strong pressure on North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA. It has been reported that the Soviet Union has also urged North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA in response to such efforts by the U.S. side. Such efforts of the Soviet Union can be confirmed by the content of the Baker-Shevardnadze talks early this month in Washington. However, the United States is still unhappy about the fact that the Soviet Union's influence over North Korea has failed to produce any tangible result thus far.

While urging North Korea to sign a nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA, the Soviet Union has simultaneously called for the withdrawal of "U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea." Thus, the Soviet Union has stood at the side of North Korea which has refused to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement under the pretext of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea while proposing to the United States to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

Of course, North Korea seems to know that according to the content of the non-proliferation treaty, it is legally impossible to link the signing of the nuclear safeguard agreement with the establishment of a nuclear-free zone.

Whether the U.S. and Soviet pressure on North Korea will result in North Korea signing the nuclear safeguard agreement by June when the IAEA's general meeting will be convened is still unknown. However, it is certain that North Korea's conclusion of the nuclear safeguard agreement will provide an important occasion in developing relations between the United States and North Korea. The United States has suggested this point on many occasions.

A statement issued by the U.S. Department of State on 26 October last year said that "North Korea's signing of the agreement will be a step in building an atmosphere of trust." On 1 February this year at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker made clear his stand of constantly making efforts to improve relations with North Korea. On 22 February this year at the Asian and Pacific Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Solomon, Assistant Secretary of State for Northeast Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, said that "North Korea's signing of this agreement will become an important index of its will."

Soviets Asked To Push DPRK's IAEA Compliance

SK2204080190 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Apr 90 p 1

[YONHAP report from Tokyo]

[Text] In connection with the fact that North Korea is constructing a nuclear processing plant, the Japanese Government on 20 April requested the Soviet Union to exercise its influence to have North Korea accept an inspection team of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

In a meeting with Petrovskiy, deputy Soviet foreign affairs minister, who is on a visit to Japan to attend the a UN arms reduction conference held in Sendai, Japan, Akao [name as published], director of the UN department in the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, said: "Japan hopes that North Korea will correct its violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," and requested Petrovskiy to have North Korea accept an IAEA inspection team.

Kim Il-song Reported To Visit Beijing Asiad

SK2204074690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] On 21 April, it was learned that Kim Il-song will have a kind of talk with Chinese leading figures when he visits China to attend the opening ceremony of the Beijing Asian Games on 22 September.

Revealing that "North Korea's Kim Il-song has notified the Chinese side of his desire to visit China shortly before the Beijing Asian games as a form of a return visit to General Secretary Jiang Zemin's Pyongyang visit in March," an official of the government said that "Kim Il-song's plan to visit China seems to be aimed at checking on the possibile improvement in ROK-China relations, using the Beijing Asian games as the occasion for the visit."

'Source' Analyzes Outcome of DPRK Elections

SK2304112090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Koran 23 Apr 90 p 2

[NAEWOE News Agency report from Seoul]

[Text] On 22 April, Pyongyang and central broadcasting stations of North Korea announced that the elections of deputies to its so-called Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] virtually ended as of 1400 [0500 GMT]. Quoting a communique released by the North Korean Central Election Committee, the two radio stations reported that "all of the voters registered in the list of voters took part in the elections except for those who are out in foreign countries or are working far out on the seas." In the elections, voters were to elect a total of 687 deputies, 32 more than the deputies in the Eighth SPA.

In connection with the elections of deputies to the Ninth SPA this time, an analyst of North Korean affairs in Seoul on 23 April said: "While strengthening the system to transfer power over to Kim Chong-il, North Korea is likely to adopt an open economic system on a limited basis, to seek the improvement of relations with Western countries, including the United States and Japan, and to make an active peace offensive toward South Korea."

On the same day, the source analyzed the results of the SPA elections as follows: 1) Of the total deputies of 687, between 230 and 240 deputies, 34 percent of the total deputies elected, are new faces; 2) the emergence to the fore of professional bureaucrats such as Chon Pyong-ho, secretary for economic affairs of the party Central Committee; Kang Song-san, responsible secretary of North Hamgyong provincial party committee; and Hong song-nam, chairman of the State Planning Committee, strongly suggests that North Korea will actively push ahead with economic exchanges with foreign countries, including the introduction of capital and technology from Western countries and the guarantee of foreign investments in North Korea.

The source also analyzed that Chong Kyong-hui, director of the liaison department of the party Central Committee, and Yim Ho-kun, member of the party Central Committee—who have been known as officials in charge of operations against South Korea—have been eliminated from the list of new SPA deputies and that, therefore, there would be a change in Pyongyang's policy toward South Korea in the future.

The source said: Yi Kun-mo, former premier; So Chol, chairman of the party Inspection Committee; and Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee, have been eliminated and, instead, Yon Hyong-muk, premier; Kim Hwan, vice premier; So Yun-sok, responsible secretary of South Pyongan provincial party committee; and Han Song-yong, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, have been included in the list of new deputies or have been promoted. They hail from Mangyongdae Rrvolutionary Institute and are followers of Kim chong-il. This strongly suggests that the so-called ground-level work for power transfer to Kim Chong-il is stepping up.

Fired DPRK Army Chief an SPA Candidate

SK2004232190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (AFP)—O Kuk-yol, who was sacked as the North Korean People's Army chief of staff in February 1988, was reported Friday to be running in elections Sunday to the ninth Supreme People's Assembly.

Pyongyang Radio, monitored here, listed O among candidates from North Korea's 687 constituencies, indicating he is still politically active.

So Chol, one of the 13 Politburo members, and Ho Chong-suk, one of the nine party secretaries, were not listed as candidates and were presumed to have lost their respective posts, analysts said.

Daily Terms N-S Exchange Package 'Well-Timed'

SK2104004990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Apr 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The package of programs for cooperation between South and North Korea is "comprehensive and detailed," using the description from the official press release, and well-timed, though they are not fresh at all. Many of the plans are "spruced up" old proposals which the South made a long time ago.

The No Tae-u administration unveiled policies seeking exchanges and cooperation with the North on July 7, 1988, which eased socialist countries of their psychological burden in attending the Seoul Olympic Games held two months later. The government has modified the policies several times when needed.

Weeks before the start of the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercises Team Spirit, in February, economic ministries decided to seek direct trade with the North and establish a 300-billion won government fund to compensate for potential losses in inter-Korean trade.

The plans were endorsed in a Cabinet session last month but were overshadowed by North Korea's refusal of dialogue, citing the Team Spirit exercises.

The projected exchanges of scholars, restoration of a railroad linking the South with the North and participation in the development of the scenic mountain, Kumgang, just North of the border, and several others are same old stories. But the package comes at a good time.

Officials at the National Unification Board think that the North will put forward a certain grave proposal to take the initiatives in inter-Korean dialogue after it finishes snap parliamentary elections Sunday.

The North, now in an economic pinch as well as receiving pressure at home and abroad to open its society, will no longer sustain its isolation policy and has to do something to avert internal hardships to the South-North problem.

By showering North Koreans with project proposals, the South Korean administration aims at taking the lead in peace offensives and drawing them into international society, observers viewed.

Seoul also has another good reason. It has been notified in recent direct and indirect talks with Soviet officials that it is hard to upgrade consular ties to the level of ambassadors in the near future without improving relations with Pyongyang, Russia's long-term ally.

The Chinese response is more bitter. Beijing will not move to enter into formal ties as long as there remains hostility between the South and North.

Seoul's top diplomatic priority is the development of relations with the Soviet Union and China and admission into the United Nations. It is impossible without the tacit agreement by the two Communist superpowers which have veto powers in the UN Security Council deciding UN membership. Pyongyang is likely to ignore cooperation proposals instantly as its line is "chuche" (self-reliance) diplomacy and economic autarchy.

In the long-term perspective, however, it will have no option but to accept them. Its sagging economy, combined with emerging complaints among people, will not enable the North Korean leadership to stay away from the proposals, North Korea watchers here say.

The NODONG SINMUN, the official paper of the North Korean Workers' Party, editorially cited the need for the South to cooperate with the North to "boost the South's economy," a sort of political propaganda which South Koreans interpret as expression of its readiness to seek economic ties with Seoul.

Unification board officials predicted that inter-Korean dialogue would flourish in a month following the completion of the snap elections in the North and Team Spirit exercises in the South this month.

"We will soon formally propose the resumption of multilevel talks and discuss our proposals one by one and tap the possibility of direct bilateral cooperation," one top official said.

Seoul's scenario is to seek arrangements for a summit talk between President No and North Korean leader Kim Il-song within this year as a means to solve the Korean problem in one stroke after starting inter-Korean economic cooperation, according to the officials.

Its strategy is to pave the way for peace and stability of the Korean peninsula by establishing high-level channels of dialogue between the South and the North and by entering into government-level ties with their neighboring countries, the Soviet Union and China on the basis of stepped-up relations with Pyongyang.

Koreans in Japan Plan Anti-Kim Il-song Rally

SK2104002990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Tokyo (AFP)—North Korea, which plans snap general elections Sunday, faces growing criticism from ethnic Koreans abroad and Soviet reformists against its rigid socialist-style regime.

A group of some 30 Korean residents here said Friday they were calling on the 670,000-strong Korean community in Japan to join a rally here on May 27 to topple the "dictatorship" of long-ruling North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

The group, including former executives of the Pyongyang-guided General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chochongnyon), said the North Korean leadership was going against the "tide of history" that had ended single-party Communist rule and introduced other reforms in Eastern Europe and Mongolia.

"Kim Il-song has converted Chochongnyon into an organization upholding the dictatorship of himself and his son by holding captive some 100,000 compatriots who have repatriated from Japan," the group said in a reference to those Koreans who returned to the North since it became a republic in 1948.

The group is led by 60-year-old Ha Su-to, who was ousted from Chochongnyon in 1972 for demanding democratic reforms of the organization when he was deputy director of its central organization department. [passage omitted]

Paper Reports Riot, Demonstration in DPRK

SK2004225390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Apr 90 p 1

["Large-Scale Riot Erupts in N. Korea"—KOREA TIMES headline]

[Text] Tokyo—Workers at a chemical factory in Hamhung, Hamkyong-namto, in North Korea have been rioting, following a demonstration by students in the capital city of Pyongyang, a source well-versed in North Korean affairs said Friday. The eruption of the riot sent shock waves to the North Korean authorities. The riot was learned to have been quelled by troops.

The source revealed, "The exact timing, scale and quelling situation of the riot were not known. But in view of a radio report in Heilongjiang in China on the incident late last month, it might have been on a large scale for sure." He added that North Korea's recent action to refuse entry to foreign tourists has something to do with the riot.

Intelligence reports in Seoul also reported that North Korean authorities stepped up activities of foreigners apparently to prevent the reform move now sweeping through the Eastern Bloc from spreading into North Korea.

According to the reports, the North Korean authorities are considering deporting even Soviet technicians because they are suspected of having been the major conduit, through which liberal idea creeps into the most-closed society of North Korea.

Pyongyang Said Exporting Missiles to Third World

SK2104024290 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Apr 90 p 1

[YONHAP report from Paris]

[Text] In its recent report, the French Defense Research Foundation [FEDN] has revealed that North Korea has a considerable level of technology in the field of ballistic missiles and has been one of the main countries, including the Soviet Union and China, exporting missiles to Third World countries.

In its recent edition of the quarterly "(Strategique)," FEDN, a renowned French military affairs research institute, has termed North Korea as an "intermediary source of exports," while calling the Soviet Union and China primary missile exporting countries. It also noted that North Korea has revised Soviet-made "Scud-B" missiles for itself and has supplied third world countries with them, thus playing a major role in the international proliferation of ballistic missiles.

Foreign Military Attaches To Inspect Tunnel

SK2004115490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1026 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—The National Defence Ministry Friday invited foreign military attaches in Seoul to an inspection tour of a North Korean infiltration tunnel uncovered in the eastern part of the Demilitarized Zone in March.

A military official, explaing about the tunnel, said it is presumed that North Korea began to dig the tunnel in early 1970s and completed the construction sometime between the end of the decade and early 1980s.

He said a sattelite photograph taken in 1972 shows traces of excavation around the northern entrance of the tunnel and the state of decay on rails in the tunnel reveals a duration of 15-20 years.

Noting that musty biscuits were found with their original forms intact, he said, it is clear that the tunnel was under North Korean maintenance until recently.

A group of 19 military attaches or their assistants from the embassies of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, the Philippines and Mexico, attended the inspection.

The ministry plans to open the tunnel to the public in the latter half of this year after installing monorail in the tunnel and paving access road to the tunnel.

Soviet Journalists, Scholars Comment on Relations

Vorontsov Predicts North's Opening

SK2104090990 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 90 p 4

[Report on interview with Dr. Vladilen Vorontsov, editor-in-chief of Soviet journal "FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS," by reporter Mun Myong-ho—date and place not given]

[Text] "One of the objectives the Soviet Union seeks to achieve with its moving closer to East Asian countries is maintaining stability in the region. Since the Korean peninsula is a place pregnant with the highest level of danger in this region, we are very much concerned about the stability on the Korean peninsula."

Dr. Vorontsov, 60, editor-in-chief of "FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS," a bimonthly scientific journal published by the Institute for the Study of Far Eastern Affairs which is under control of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, stressed that the Soviet Union keenly needs military stability in this region if for no other reason than for its economic development.

Dr. Vorontsov came to Korea on 13 April to attend an academic seminar on the theme of the "Current Status of ROK-USSR Relations and Prospect" to be held on 16-17 April at Seoul's President Hotel. The seminar is co-sponsored by the Institute of Chinese and Soviet Affairs under the control of Prof Yu Se-hui at Hanyang University.

Saying that "some of the Soviet scholars think it is necessary to arrange a sort of guarantee, for instance a guarantee through the good offices of the United Nations, in order to maintain stability on the Korean peninsula," he stressed that "nobody among the people I have met in this region, including those in North Korea, not to mention those in the Soviet Union, wants military clashes on the Korean peninsula."

Expressing his conviction that "North Korea, too, will inevitably open itself up like all the other countries," Dr Vorontsov said that "hastening it and creating an environment that contributes to pressure on it depends on the countries that have interest in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula."

[Mun Myong-ho] Although the Soviet Union has recently embarked on trying to improve relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific, it has long been regarded as a threatening force to some of the countries in this region. For the effort on the part of the Soviet Union—which is perceived to be such a threatening force—to improve relations with countries in this region to be successful, it should present to the world a new image as a peace-loving country. What do you think?

[Vorontsov] Many Soviet people believe that no country should employ violence as an instrument in exporting its ideology. Also, the Soviet Union has taken such measures as withdrawing its military forces from this region and dismantling medium-range nuclear weapons in Siberia, all for the purpose of easing tension in this region. Such measures are substantial and practical, not merely for improving the Soviet image. The Soviet Union no longer wants a military balance in this region. It only hopes for balanced interests.

[Mun] Nevertheless, such countries as Japan and the United States insist that this region still faces a threat from the Soviet Union.

[Vorontsov] Such concerns are understandable. Undeniably, in the past the Soviet Union was so perceived and the present situation inside the Soviet Union is very complicated. However, the Soviet Union has changed. Wise people in the West realize that it is in their interest to help the Soviet Union rather than to push it around.

[Mun] Conflicting voices are coming out of each country over the prospect that Korea and the Soviet Union will likely establish diplomatic ties before the end of this year. Your comment on this, please.

[Vorontsov] There are still many factors that must be taken into consideration when it comes to the bilateral relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. But I do not see any obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic ties. Also, I do not believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will harm those between the Soviet Union and North Korea. Even the general public in the Soviet Union, including the scholars, discuss the issue of the Soviet Union recognizing Korea.

Dr. Vorontsov, who was once involved in the study of Korean affairs at the Institute of Oriental Affairs under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said that "FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS" was the first Soviet magazine that reported on Korea so broadly in the Soviet Union, adding that "we will keep making efforts to objectively report on the social and economic situation in Korea."

He said that this magazine, although it receives financial support from the government, has enjoyed nearly total independence since he took charge of it as editor-in-chief 2 years ago, except for one occasion of being censored.

Journalist on Perception Problems

SK2304011690 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in [illegible]an 16 Apr 90 p 8

["Gist of thesis" on the perceptions by the Soviet people toward Korea released by Sergey Kudasov, deputy chief editor of the magazine "Far Eastern Affairs," at a symposium held at the President Hotel, Seoul, on 16-17 April under the cosponsorship of the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies of Hanyang University and the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences]

[Text] Though the Soviet people's perceptions of Korea have improved following the convening of the Seoul Olympics, they viewed Korea as a semi-colonial country ruled by a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and as a country in crisis caused by ceaseless strikes and student demonstrations. I do not mean that from the beginning the Soviet people viewed the Korean society with a sense of hostility. Until 1945, there had been no armed conflict between Korea and the Soviet Union. Therefore, there was no reason for looking upon Korea as an enemy.

However, many Koreans believe that the Soviet Union played the role of a behind-the-scenes manipulator in the 25 June war [Korean war], and they branded the shooting down of the Korean airliner as an atrocity of the Soviet Union. A series of these incidents seem to have aroused anti-Soviet sentiments since 1945. What is more important is that from their elementary school courses, Koreans have been "brainwashed" to view the Soviet Union with hostility.

What impressed the Soviet delegation, which took the first step into Korea using the Seoul Olympics as an occasion, was that Korea is an "economically prospering country." What surprised them more was the infinite hospitality of Koreans toward Soviet people. Merchants in Itaewon even gave Soviet people goods free of charge, and a cab driver unforgettably shook hands with and welcomed Soviet people. This seems because anti-U.S. sentiments were being aggravated at that time.

Anyway, Soviet specialists in Korean affairs came to the conclusion through a series of contacts that the South Korean society and political system should be recognized as realities. This was an essential element demanded by perestroyka and the new thinking.

Economic development in Korea was regarded as giving many examples to the Soviet Union for developing its economy. Soviet mass media, scholars, and specialists have dealt with these things in their articles and theses.

Contacts over the past two years since the Seoul Olympics helped Soviet people have deeply favorable feelings toward Korea. However, the attitude of Seoul, which is trying to view bilateral relations through a political "prism," is obstructing the development of nonpolitical contacts between the two countries. It is difficult for bilateral relations to develop qualitatively without the expansion of nonpolitical contacts.

As for economy, Korea seems to be unaware of the Soviet market. Korea lacks knowledge of the Soviet market. Also, it is unaware of the merits of Korea which the Soviet Union highly assesses. Korea regards the Soviet Union only as its market, not as its economic partner.

Korea is only paying attention to trading its products for Soviet natural resources. It is even dreaming a little of taking advantage of the potential of the Soviet scientific field and the most advanced elementary scientific sector.

The Soviet people hold a doubt that is difficult for them to resolve concerning Korea—to what extent Korea can play an independent role in dealing with its national interests and security.

In late 1989, President No Tae-u expressed his objection to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea. This does not comply with the Soviet proposal for security and detente in Asia and the Pacific nor does it with North Korea's overture for disarmament.

During his visit to Seoul last February, U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney made public the plan to withdraw 5,000 U.S. troops. This was due to the domestic cause of budgetary pressure in the United States. In light of this, it appears that Korea does not play an important role in deciding the question concerning its security and that security matters in Korea are treated as secondary to the interests of the United States.

We want to know how the Korean people perceive the Soviet Union, its people, and its policy.

Academician on Reunification

SK2104120790 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 90 p 8

["Gist of thesis" on the Soviet stance toward the reunification of the Korean peninsula released by (Yuriy Ognev), chief of the Korean section of the Institute of Far East Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at a symposium held in the President Hotel, Seoul, on 16-17 April under the cosponsorship of the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies of Hanyang University and the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union view the maintenance of stability and peace as conforming to their national interests. Maintaining stability and peace is also a precondition for North and South Korea to exchange dialogue to end hostile relations and to advance toward reunification.

Considering that under the present international circumstances, it is difficult for the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, or China to reunify the Korean peninsula either into a capitalist country or into a socialist country, the Soviet Union is of the opinion that the reunification of the Korean peninsula is an internal task belonging to North and South Korea.

However, I think that the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries can play a certain role in solving the problem of the Korean peninsula.

In other words, they can play the role of being guarantors for signing an agreement on the nonuse of armed force between North and South Korea under the support of the United Nations.

In his address in the United Nations in 1988, President No Tae-u proposed to hold 6-party talks involving the United States, Japan, China, the Soviet Union, and North and South Korea for peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia. This complies with the stand of the Soviet Union. Also, I am aware that other countries also support this proposal.

It is regrettable, however, that North Korea should not accept this proposal. I think that there is a reason for North Korea not to accept it.

North Korea still remembers what role the United Nations played during the Korean war. It is also concerned that the United Nations may do something prejudicial due to the influence of the United States.

Therefore, North-South dialogue and the normalization of their relations are further required in order to ease tension and advance toward reunification. In my opinion, there are some elements that should be taken into account in North-South dialogue.

First of all, I can mention the question concerning differences between the perceptions of the two sides. The South side believes that, provided that North Korea opens its doors, its socialist system will give in. This is considered a worn-out desire. North Korea has firmly maintained stability over the past 40 years.

North Korea's assertion that the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea is the only obstacle to reunification is far from realistic. In other words, it is difficult to say that the moment the U.S. troops withdraw, the Korean people will unite with North Korea under the leadership of the "wise leader."

I think that even if the U.S. troops were to withdraw from the South, the problem of reunification would hardly be solved at once. It will take a long time to solve the complicated military, political, economic, and social problems. The goal of the Soviet diplomacy is to back both North and South Korea to remove the situation of confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

In my view, North and South Korea, which once regarded the other side as the enemy, are in a relationship of "opponents" who seek to find a way to compromise in spite of differences in their views.

Furthermore, the two sides have a very good opportunity to develop their relations into a partnership.

The situation in which Europe, a site of confrontation for scores of years, is building a "European community" is also applicable to the Korean peninsula and East Asia. The problem is that steady efforts should be made to create this situation in reality.

Scholar on Economic Ties

SK2304000290 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Apr 90 p 4

[Report on interview with Dr. Lyudmila Anasova, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, by reporter Kim Sok-hwan—date, place not given]

[Text] "After two years of drastic development, ROK-USSR relations have now reached a point where an earnest start of organizing joint ventures is in sight. We are satisfied with the progress made in the relations between the two countries. However, Korean businessmen can win in contests with other countries only when they make bold inroads into the Soviet Union and I think now is high time for them to do so."

Dr. Lyudmila Anasova, a 49-year-old female economics specialist at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, came to Korea on 13 April to attend an academic seminar organized by Prof. Yu Se-hui, director of Hanyang University's Institute for the Studies of Chinese and Soviet Affairs, and scheduled for 16 April. She stressed the need for the Korean businessmen to be more active and bold in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Dr. Anasova, the first Soviet student ever sent to Vietnam for advanced studies in 1963, is an economics scholar specializing in Asian economies. She has written treatises mainly on Indochina's economic affairs and has recently started an indepth study of the North Korean economy as well.

Following are the questions and answers between her and this reporter.

[Kim] Do you believe, Dr. Anasova, that Korea can become a good economic partner with the Soviet Union?

[Anasova] Once they start economic cooperation, Korea and the Soviet Union will find many things between them that need to be complemented. The two countries have now passed a searching period. It is about time for them to move toward closer cooperation.

[Kim] In order to more earnestly promote economic cooperation, Korea and the Soviet Union have many pressing problems to solve, including a guarantee for investment and an agreement on avoiding double taxation. What measures has the Soviet Union taken toward this end?

[Anasova] In an effort to hold a seminar in Korea identical to the one China and the Soviet Union held last February, the Soviet Academy of Sciences is now arranging contacts between the Korean and Soviet specialists and high-level policymakers.

[Kim] Korea's Hyundai Group has recently decided to take part in the construction of a Soviet petrochemical complex in Tobolsk. It is also actively making its intention known to be part of the gas development in Yakutsk. What do you think of this?

[Anasova] They are interesting plans. However, I think laying a gas pipeline will be a difficult undertaking. The three countries that are mentioned in the project must reach an agreement before they decide to go ahead with their plan. The mountainous terrain in the Soviet Far East regions, North Korea, and South Korea will cause a lot of difficulties for the laying of a gas pipeline. Also, given the fact that the laying of the gas pipeline will require enormous investment, I wonder whether businessmen bent on making profits in a short period of time will ever try to invest such a staggering amount of funds and time in the laying of a gas pipeline. [end Anasova]

In her post as secretary in charge of economy-related academic affairs at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr. Anasova oversees the handling of administrative and academic affairs related to 40 research institutes under the control of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. She holds a core post in which she coordinates research tasks and projects jointly conducted by the research institutes, and sends scholars to foreign countries for the purpose of research and exchange with foreign countries.

Seoul-Moscow Relations Discussed

SK2304020490 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 90 p 8

["Gist of thesis" on the international trend in Asia and the Pacific and Korean-Soviet relations released by Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at a symposium held at the President Hotel, Seoul, on 16-17 April under the cosponsorship of the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies of Hanyang University and the Institute of Far Eastern Affairs of the Soviet Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The world situation and the situation in Asia and the Pacific are evolving in favor of the Korean peninsula. This is of importance to the future of Soviet-Korean relations.

The signal of detente is manifested in the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and in the improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. Also, it is seen in the gradual development of North-South dialogue. However, somewhat contradictory courses are running in the international relations in Asia and the Pacific. In other words, moves to settle regional disputes and promote cultural exchanges are being shown in the overall political situation, whereas the situation in this area is not simple and military hostility as a whole has not abated.

Many countries in this region still cling to the dangerous process of wasting much in military buildup. We pay close attention to the fact that North and South Korea are trying to give up the conventional way of taking advantage of the reunification issue for propaganda purposes and to take substantial measures for constructive dialogue and cooperation.

We support North Korean President Kim Il-song's proposal in his New Year's address this year. His proposal was designed to continue active dialogue with the South Korean authorities, resume the existing channels of North-South dialogue—such as parliamentary talks [as published]—and hold a consultative conference for national reunification with the participation of the representatives of the authorities, political parties, and social organizations.

We also take into serious consideration President No Tae-u's proposal for direct trade between the North and the South and for North-South summit talks.

Despite our expectations, substantial progress has not been made in trade and economic development between the Soviet Union and Korea. There are fundamental preconditions for making progress in relations between the two countries.

First, economic exchanges between the two countries shall benefit both countries; second, they shall be reciprocal; and third, they shall be lasting. Economic cooperation between the two countries is possible in three domains. First of all, the trade of natural resources with processed products is reciprocal. Next, the exchange of elementary and applied scientific knowledge and technology is possible. In other words, Korea can introduce high technology from the Soviet Union; and the industrial field of the Soviet Union, particularly the mass consumer goods industry, takes an interest in cooperation with Korean business firms.

We think that Korea is afforded a good opportunity in joint venture projects with the Soviet Union. The policy of perestroyka in the Soviet Union gives a good opportunity for expanding external economic cooperation, particularly in the Far East area. If Korea wants to take part in economic development in the Far East and Siberia, then the Soviet Union, together with the United States and Japan, can offer Korea the same level of cooperation given to China and North Korea.

Regardless of U.S. actions toward North Korea, we will develop economic contacts and direct relations with Korea. The Soviet Union understands the military, political, and economic bonds Korea has forged with the United States and Japan. We believe that the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons will be conducive to holding a successful dialogue between North and South Korea and to achieving peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia.

We honor the aspirations of the Korean people for national reunification, and are convinced that they are better aware as to how the nation should be reunified than anyone else.

Soviet Says North Korea Triggered Korean War

SK2104130790 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] According to NAEWOE News Agency in Seoul, a prominent Soviet historian, Mikhail Smirnov, said on 20 April that 25 June [the Korean war] was clearly a result of North Korea's surprise southward invasion and toward this end, North Korea had been building up its military forces since immediately after national liberation.

Revealing this in an interview with Radio Moscow, Mikhail Smirnov said that Kim Il-song made an absolutely secret trip to Moscow in early 1950, shortly before 25 June, and met with Stalin. He said that this may have served as a direct impetus for Kim Il-song to provoke 25 June.

U.S. Concern Over Seoul-Moscow Ties Aired

SK2104021590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—Concern in Washington over the rapid expansion of economic cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union could lead to a rise in trade friction with Seoul, Korean Government officials said Saturday [21 April].

The U.S. Administration has repeatedly warned Korea of the hazards of speedy development of Seoul-Moscow economic ties and in a meeting of Sovietologists here Thursday and Friday advised discretion in contacts with the Soviet Union, the officials said.

During the annual bilateral consultation, the Americans argued that the power base of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is not as stable as Koreans may think and the possibility of perestroyka succeeding is not very high.

Rapid expansion of economic cooperation with Moscow is risky since the Soviet economy is suffering from intractable problems and the independence movements in some republics may create political insecurity, they said.

These worries were also aired by U.S. delegates to the two-day working-level trade officials meeting in Seoul on April 17-18, when it was contended that Korea's latest measures for economic growth should not stand in the way of market opening. A high-ranking government official said U.S. officials had expressed reservations about Korea-Soviet economic ties "from a friend's point of view."

"We explained to the Americans our unswerving policy to consolidate friendship and cooperation with our traditional friends. We will cooperate with the Americans in improving our relations with the Soviets," he said.

Also speaking on condition of anonymity, another official said the U.S. concern might originate from its global strategic considerations.

"Acceleration of Korea-Soviet economic cooperation may rekindle trade friction between the two allies," he warned, saying measures are needed to deal with the side-effects of brisk Seoul-Moscow contacts.

Currently Seoul and Moscow maintain consular ties, but relations are likely to be elevated to full diplomatic links within the year amid accelerated exchanges following Korean co-leader Kim Yong-sam's visit to Moscow last month.

During the annual consultation on the Soviet Union, Korea and the United States agreed that establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow would contribute to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and promoting peace and stability in East Asia, officials said.

The U.S. side reaffirmed that it would not seek improvement of ties with North Korea, in spite of rapidly improving Seoul-Moscow ties, unless Pyongyang halted support for terrorism and came out positively for dialogue with Seoul.

The Americans said European-style arms reduction, confidence building measures first and arms control later, could not be applied to the Korean peninsula as long as North Korea is trying to communize the South.

Need for Prudent Diplomatic Approach to Moscow

SK2104114290 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Negotiations With the Soviet Union in the Future"]

[Text] There are only two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which have completely independent military capabilities and overseas intelligence capabilities on a global scale. It is true that the Soviet Union is economically inferior to the United States due to its socialist economic system, but it has tremendous power with which it can possibly surpass the latter in terms of intelligence operations and military capabilities.

It must be borne in mind that the Soviet Union has become a new object of Korean diplomacy. Also, we must clearly recognize that the ultimate goal of its policy toward the Korean peninsula is the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the reframing of the peace structure on the Korean peninsula so that its influence can work there. In addition, the attitude of the Soviet Union toward North Korea, its ally, is not yet clear.

For this reason, we can see how loose Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Cochairman Kim Yong-sam's perceptions of the Soviet Union, which were clarified at a news conference on his return from the visit to the Soviet Union, were. At the news conference, he stated that "our people can engage in their business with peace of mind without any apprehension about war." We have been convinced that there must be important grounds on which Cochairman Kim Yong-sam declared this after meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev, and we have been waiting for his convincing explanation. However, it is becoming obvious that his judgment was a "hasty conclusion."

It is, of course, noteworthy that through a joint statement with the Institute of World Economy and International Relations under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the DLP delegation affirmed the principle of North-South peaceful coexistence and secured the Soviet commitment to its role in establishing peace on the Korean peninsula and that it contributed to creating an atmosphere for improving Korean-Soviet relations through a meeting with Gorbachev. This being the case, the hasty conclusion that the danger of war on the Korean peninsula has been removed cannot be justified. Such miscalculation, diplomatic clumsiness, propaganda on personal achievements, and the political use of diplomacy must be avoided in the future.

It is also regrettable that diplomatic contacts in Moscow were raised as a political controversy at home due to discord within the DLP as a result of conflict between Cochairman Kim Yong-sam and Political Affairs Minister Pak Chol-on. Since diplomatic affairs are directly linked to the vital interests of the state and the people, a diplomatic blunder entails an even more serious problem than a domestic problem.

What does Minister Pak mean by saying that if a secret scandal involving Cochairman Kim Yong-sam is revealed, his political life will be terminated? What does the "mystery in Moscow" imply? How can this be tolerated in diplomacy with the Soviet Union?

Now is the time when those involved in the Moscow scandal should disclose what agreements were made in Moscow and what shameful acts Kim and Pak displayed in Moscow to the extent that they do not damage national security. Through the course of internal dispute in the DLP, most of teh diplomatic secrets which must be kept, have already been revealed. If there was any diplomatic blunder, measures to clarify responsibility for it should be taken.

No politician or regime maneuvering to exploit diplomacy for its private purpose can be tolerated. Those concerned must bear in mind that shameful acts involving Kim and Pak have become an international scandal and that there is even a rumor that they were trifled with by the other side. We are of the opinion that the question of who should be assigned northward policy affairs should be examined. We think that the affairs should no longer be assigned to a certain individual.

Now is the time when normal diplomats should deal with northward diplomacy. It is, of course, true that diplomatic authorities should prudently deal with the Soviet side's demands for linking the principle of establishing diplomatic relations to the heavy economic burden on us. This is why we want seasoned diplomats with rich experience to handle negotiations over the matter of opening diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. We note once again that opening Korean-Soviet relations is not the best way for durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

Prudence Urged in Establishing USSR Relations

SK2104032190 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 13 Apr 90 p 4

[From the "Echo" column by Hwang So-yong, deputy director of the editorial department: "Whereabouts of ROK-Soviet Diplomacy"]

[Text] I am perplexed at what is going on at home and abroad in connection with the question of diplomacy between the ROK and the Soviet Union. Everyone has a different opinion, even within the government and the ruling camp, and different points of view are expressed one after another on the Soviet side as well.

Following the return from his Soviet visit, Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the Democratic Liberal Party, who met Soviet President Gorbachev in Moscow, has been consistently optimistic. He says that "political negotiations have been concluded and there are now only practical matters to be settled in connection with establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries."

However, Pak Chol-on, minister of state for political affairs, who visited the Soviet Union along with co-leader Kim, speaks as if there is a shocking secret concealed behind their visit to the Soviet Union. In saying "I should visit the Soviet Union again in May and settle economic issues and the question of establishing diplomatic ties as a package deal," he never seems optimistic. He seems to be trying to underscore his role by saying that "co-leader Kim is pressing the Foreign Ministry to obstruct my revisit to Soviet Union," and that "I will agree on sending some other person, if the person can accomplish the task."

Then, what about the Foreign Ministry, which is the window of our government's formal diplomacy? Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, noting the Soviet Foreign Ministry's conservativeness, says: "On our part as well, it is not yet time to go out in front." He takes a wait-and-see attitude.

Minister Choe's remarks seem to mean that the Foreign Ministry would do its job only when a protocol has to be signed after all matters have been settled. His remarks seem to be mindful of the situation at home, which may come from his concern that his ministry may be dealt a heavy blow if it tries to do its part at a time when politicians scramble to get ahead of one another.

Under these circumstances, however, Hyon Hong-chu, former minister of government legislation, who has now been chosen to head our permanent mission to the United Nations, left home to visit China and the Soviet Union prior to leaving for his new post. His visit may be intended to grasp the policy of the two countries which hold the key to our UN membership. Whatever the reason, it is natural that his visit to the two countries attract our attention because of its timing.

The North Korean and Soviet situations are not less complicated than ours. Some time ago, Yuriy Gremitskikh, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, poured cold water over the Koreans' enthusiasm for establishing diplomatic ties between the two countries by saying that "establishing diplomatic ties with the ROK is not a priority task." Several days later, on 10 April, the spokesman again said that "the Soviet Union rules out the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the ROK." He took a passive attitude by further adding that "the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK can be considered only in the context of the question of the Korean peninsula."

Our assumption that such remarks by the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry are mindful of North Korea became clear judging from the South Korean National Democratic Front statement issued on the same day.

The statement, which was carried by the North Korean Central News Agency, pungently condemned the overtures between the ROK and the Soviet Union by saying that "the Soviet Union, our ally, must never commit anything intended to make itself a friend of the enemy of our people."

Such being the situation, we can easily imagine that North Korea will intensify its obstructing maneuvers precisely in parallel with the ROK's self-motivated Soviet boom. In this connection, we wonder how far the Soviet Union can go in ignoring North Korea's demands.

However, on our part, with no exception, everyone, who sets out on the road of diplomacy toward the Soviet Union, is making a reckless braggadocio, irrespective of the situation of the opposing side. It is time for us to remember the proverb that the boat will wind up on a hill if there are too many sailors. We would like to urge that things be pursued through a single voice, while endeavors are made through various channels.

PPD Lawmaker Describes Meeting With Gorbachev

SK2104003990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Yu Kun-ha]

[Text] Ho Man-ki of the opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] said yesterday that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev recently told a group of foreign journalists and former heads of state that he is willing to assume the role of mediator between South and North Korea to accelerate reunification.

Ho, who recently visited Moscow and met with the Soviet president, also quoted Gorbachev as saying that if necessary, the Moscow government would help ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and provide assistance to make more positive diplomatic efforts for eventual reunification.

The opposition lawmaker stayed in Moscow April 8-16 and talked with Gorbachev April 11 for about one and a half hours along with foreign journalists and politicians who participated in an international conference on journalism.

"I got the impression that Gorbachev is a very frank person. He told us without reservation that the Soviet economy is in trouble and that Moscow wants economic cooperation with Seoul, especially in the fields of science and technology," Ho said.

He said Gorbachev allocated about one-third of the meeting to topics concerning Korea, presumably because the international conference was organized by the Unification Church of Korea.

Touching on normalization of diplomatic ties with Seoul, the lawmaker said Gorbachev intends to set up formal ties with Seoul at an early date. But Ho evaluated this remark as being largely ceremonial, intended mainly to accelerate Korean investment in the Soviet Union. As grounds for his personal judgment, he cited Gorbachev's political style and the decision-making process in the Kremlin.

"Gorbachev appears to be a leader who practices rule by consensus. Around him, he has a brain trust on whose views he heavily depends. I believe he cannot and will not have his own way when confronted with opposition from this influential group," Ho said.

Ho's point is not that this group opposes diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow but that Gorbachev would be able to put his intention into practice only after a consensus is reached in this group.

"In this context, Gorbachev's open statement could be construed as a sign to the participants in the decision-making nexus that he would like to pursue early normalization of ties with Seoul," the lawmaker added.

He went on: "I believe my judgment that Seoul-Moscow ties will take more time to be put on a formal footing is further justified by the stance of the Soviet Foreign Ministry official who is in charge of Korean affairs."

Ho quoted him as saying that the two countries have yet to begin official negotiations on the establishment of full diplomatic relations. The Soviet official was further quoted as pointing out that this issue was not raised during DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] co-leader Kim Yong-sam's recent visit to Moscow.

Ho, noting that following Kim's visit to Moscow, the Korean people in general appear optimistic about Seoul having normal ties with Moscow sooner or later, warned that this might be too naive an expectation.

"Our knowledge of the Soviet Union and its inner workings is too limited. Admitting this, I think it is irresponsible for a politician to lead the public to believe that virtually everything has been settled for formal Seoul-Moscow ties, based on this superficial impression and personal contacts with a few Soviet politicians," Ho said.

Korean officials at the recently opened consular office in Moscow have still not provided an office, not to mention living quarters, Ho said. "They have been staying at hotels since their arrival in Moscow last January. What does this tell us other than that the Soviet Foreign Ministry is not putting normalization of ties with Seoul high on its agenda."

Prague Signs Accord on Economic Relations

SK2004120690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Czechoslovakian officials initialed Friday an accord on trade and economic cooperation which calls for most-favored-nation treatment in mutual trade.

The agreement, which will go into effect early August following necessary domestic procedures, was initialed by official delegations headed by Choe Tae-hwa, director-general of the Foreign Ministry International Economy Bureau on South Korea's part and Otomar Louta, deputy director-general of Czech External Trade Ministry.

The agreement seeks to set up a joint committee which will discuss ways to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Negotiators of the two countries also agreed on the need to encourage private enterprizes to participate in trade fairs sponsored by either side and expand mutual exchanges of commercial missions.

The Czech delegation has notified the South Korean Government of Prague's decision to dispatch some officials to Seoul in May to prepare for the opening of its embassy here, South Korean officials said.

The Czech Government agreed on the setup of diplomatic relations with South Korea when South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung visited Prague on March 22.

Pak Tae-chun Visits Japan on Korean Status Issue

SK2304063990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u's visit to Japan, unofficially scheduled for late May, is in danger as calls mount for the trip to be called off unless Tokyo complies with Seoul's request concerning the rights of Koreans born in the neighboring country.

Government officials said Monday [23 Apr] that Pak Tae-chun, No's stand-in as co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, would call for political settlement of the ever-worsening dispute during a visit to Tokyo that began earlier in the morning.

"The government has reached the conclusion that working-level negotiations can't settle the issue. The government is mindful of the growing public demand that the president should cancel his trip in the absence of sincere efforts to solve the issue," a high-ranking official said.

He said the government's turnabout from an early stance of separating the presidential visit from the problem of resident Koreans to one of linkage was based on the reasoning that a trip made under the current circumstances would have little or no significance.

Korean citizens living in Japan have repeatedly called on Seoul to call off the visit, arguing that Tokyo was showing no sincerity in appeasing the trauma of their descendants, the so-called third-generation Koreans.

A failure to make progress during Pak's two-day visit may necessitate a rethinking of the Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks slated for April 30 as well as the presidential trip, the official said.

"What baffles us most is that Japan is not very positive about dissipating the unpleasant sentiment our people have as a result of the historic relationship between our two countries," he said.

Pointing out that former President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in 1984 was followed by harsh public criticism, the official said the government was awaiting a "more clear and understandable form of apology from Tokyo."

Terming Pak's visit to Tokyo the last in a series of overtures to settle the diplomatic row, the official said a poor performance would gravely affect No's Tokyo trip.

The two nations will again discuss the legal status of Koreans born in Japan in a closed-door working-level meeting in Seoul this week, but the prospects for a breakthrough are bleak.

Statement Asks Japan To 'Show Sincerity'

SK2304040090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP)—A group of distinguished South Koreans has urged Japan to solve the issue of improving the legal status of resident Koreans, an outstanding diplomatic row between Seoul and Tokyo. On Monday [23 Apr], 105 eminent figures from academic, law, cultural, art and journalism groups issued a statement and asked the Japanese Government to show sincerity in settling the question.

"The emergence of the question in several decades after the end of Japan's colonial rule of Korea (1910-45) is attributable to the Japanese-side's lack of true repentance of the past and lack of will to liquidate past vestiges. Work to build mutual confidence will be impossible without overcoming such negative remnants," the statement said.

It said permanent resident status should be granted to all Korean citizens born in Japan since their ancestors were taken to Japan by force, drafted to fight Japan's war or work as slave labor, and they should be distinguished from other resident foreigners, all of whom are subject to Japanese laws on alien residents regarding deportation, re-entry visas, fingerprinting and identification cards.

Discriminative acts against resident Koreans in employment and politics should be removed, said the statement, titled "An Overture for Improving the Status of Korean Residents in Japan."

The statement reflects growing dissension in Korean society to the Japanese Government's attitude in the on-going negotiations over the legal status of Koreans in Japan prior to President No Tae-woo's visit to Japan, slated for late May.

Signatories to the statement include Cho Wan-kyu, president of Seoul National University, former Prime Minister Chong Il-kwon and former Chief Justice Yi Yong-sup.

Seoul Insists Tokyo Act Quickly on Residents

SK2104081990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP)—Tokyo must improve the legal status and treatment of Koreans who are resident in Japan because President No Tae-u's visit to Japan should be an epochal event in South Korean-Japanese relations, setting the tone for the 21st century, Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chong said Saturday [21 Apr].

The government has conveyed its position to former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and to its ambassador to Japan, Yi Won-kyong, telling them that a breakthrough on pending issues such as a guarantee of the legal status of Koreans in Japan must be made before No visits Tokyo in late May, Choe said.

Takeshita visited Seoul as Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union April 15-17 and Yi was in Seoul on Thursday. Yi had probably delivered Seoul's position to the Japanese Government already, Choe said.

The date of No's trip to Tokyo will depend on the result of bilateral diplomatic negotiations. Choe said he did not think that No would visit Japan after all, but the government was concentrating on the president's visit to breach outstanding issues.

The Foreign Ministry said Saturday that a recent report that No's visit may be postponed was "untrue."

The CHOSON ILBO, a leading Seoul daily, reported in its Saturday editions that Korea had informed Japan that the visit would be put off unless there were a clear-cut promise on pending issues. Such a report is improper at this time as there has been no official announcement of a visit, a senior ministry official said.

The government's direction on the matter is that an agreed decision should be announced since No's trip to

Japan was already postponed twice. The government is doing its utmost to solve pending issues between Seoul and Tokyo in order for a successful visit, he said.

Government Warns KBS Unionists of Tough Actions

SK2304064690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP)—The government warned the staff of the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) Monday [23 April] that it will take any action necessary to crush their work stoppage, which it called a direct challenge to the government. The KBS union is protesting the appointment of So Ki-won as president of the state-run network.

"If the KBS labor union continues to trample on the public's right to know and continues unlawful acts, the government cannot help taking all necessary measures in order to restore order at any cost," a government statement said. The statement did not say what "necessary measures" meant.

Thousands of KBS staff have been on strike for 12 days, paralyzing broadcasting, to demand the withdrawal of So's appointment on the ground that he was closely connected with former dictatorial rulers.

"This is not a legal labor movement designed to improve working conditions. This is a challenge to the government's right to manage personnel and is an illegal collective action," the statement charged.

It asked the strikers to restore order first for settlement of the dispute through dialogue and dismissed as groundless the union's charge that So was made KBS president to keep the nation's broadcast media under government control.

The dispute at KBS, the nation's largest broadcasting system, took a nasty turn when So, who refuses to withdraw as he claims he was legally appointed, called in the police to break up a protest and arrest union leaders shortly after his inauguration. The statement was issued jointly by the home, justice, labor and information ministers.

Burma

U Aung Gyi Delivers Speech on Party Policies

BK2204132690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1415 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Speech by U Aung Gyi, "leading patron" of the Union Nationals Democracy Party; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Dear people of Myanmar [Burma]: Before I go on any further, let me first say that I have never forgotten the gratitude I owe to the students, the monks, and the people who en masse demanded and succeeded in winning my release when I was detained for the confrontational papers I wrote in 1988 and was awaiting trial by the one-party government which planned charges that could have ended with a death sentence being passed.

I am not a military officer turned politician, but a politician who became a military officer. Although the two phrases appear to be similar on the surface, they are entirely different in essence. I only say and act on what I believe in, and I never do or say anything in which I do not believe.

When the Revolutionary Council Government came into power [in 1962], even though I knew I could become either a president or a prime minister if I acted as a yes-man by nodding my head and keeping my hands behind my back [usual posture of former military leaders when around U Ne Win], I resigned after 11 months over a three-point difference within the Revolutionary Council Government.

1. I preferred a multiparty system, but U Ne Win was against it.
2. I wanted a four-pronged economic system made up of private firms, joint ventures, cooperatives, and public sectors in the country, but U Ne Win wanted only a public economic system run solely by the government.
3. I believed in freedom of the press, but U Ne Win did not accept it. He said the press should (?love the country) and should serve only as the mouthpiece of the government and the party.

Because of these three differences, we decided to part ways. Following that, and for the past 26 years, I have been engaging in a struggle with my pen. As a result, I was jailed three times—once for (?about four) years; another time, for 18 months; and the third time, for 28 days.

The 41-page document I wrote on democratic and human rights in 1988 was effective and led eventually to the collapse of the one-party system [words indistinct]. Thanks to that which gave rise to an opportunity for democracy, coupled with the efforts by the students, monks, and people who paved the path towards that goal, we today have elections and can see the dawn of democracy. While at this point, I wish to say that when I wrote those confrontational papers I banked on and sought the backing of several major political leaders who are working in the major parties today. Not only did some not support me, they did not even dare read the papers, and [words indistinct]. Some also informed the authorities concerned that they were not party to it.

Dear people: I wish to say something profound regarding politics. I wish to make it quite clear that our party will never become a partner to the party that was once the Burma Socialist Program Party but has now assumed a new name [National Unity Party], nor will it associate with the communists both above and underground. In addition, as a politician, I do not like the act of detaining people for engaging in politics. This being the case, I wish to announce here publicly that our party, when it becomes a government, will release all those being detained on political grounds without having committed any criminal act.

Dear people, since you yourselves have been severely affected by the economic situation, I will not go into great detail on this. Where do we go from here? What we must profoundly understand is that our problems will not disappear just because words of democracy are being chanted or just because we have democracy in hand. We will never know the taste of democracy without rice in our pots. The most important thing is to ease the life of the people in their quest for food, clothing, and shelter. Only then can we say that the people have attained a sort of true democracy that they genuinely want. This being the case, our party, quite different from the others, has apportioned democracy into two separate chapters: Political democracy and economic democracy. Political democracy is what every party has been talking about and it requires no explanation. We, however, have to explain economic democracy.

When I was in charge of economics in the country, Myanmar had foreign exchange reserves totaling about 1,500 million [currency not further specified] every year in addition to 1,200 million [currency not further specified] in gold bullion. After I left, they laid down the Burma Socialist Program, drafted those great four-year plans, and reported success after success at parliamentary sessions. When people who did not even know the shape of rice and who pointed to the rice they ate when asked about rice products were in charge of the main commodity like rice, Myanmar in 26 years ended up being a UN-recognized least developed country.

Our party also has a solution toward making a quick political as well as economic recovery. What we notice in the rural areas today is that the peasants remain idle after harvesting paddy. This is because they traditionally rely on rain and there is no water after the monsoon.

The most important factor for them, therefore, is water. So, we must dig artesian wells and (?irrigation channels) at the farms. If we can provide fuel oil and operate pumps to bring up water and arrange to inexpensively make available mechanized mini-plows, fertilizers, and farm implements, we can go not only for double harvests but even manage three harvests in a year. We have already contacted countries that can sell and provide us with this farming input. [Words indistinct] peasants can grow whatever crops they like and sell their produce according to their wish, at a price they want and at any time they want. All this will be permitted. Three major points were raised when we discussed the development of natural resources with people abroad who can help. They said the government must be elected through elections, the government must be objective and well-respected by all concerned, and the ruling party should be led by people who truly understand economics. We were told they were prepared to give assistance if these conditions were met.

I want to say that if we become the government, we will bring in this aid. It will be up to the peasants to cultivate the crops and to the traders to sell the crops abroad. This will develop our country's economy, and because of it all wage earners will also have an easier life. We must work on a manageable scale based on agriculture. We should not build large factories just because other countries are building them. If we do, we will end up having no raw materials, the factories will remain closed or operate only partially, and there will be losses. If we let ourselves be caught in this vicious cycle, we will remain impoverished. We shall not emphasize industrialization but only agriculture. We have already visited rural areas to study these problems.

Dear people, a guaranteed monetary system must be in place if we are to develop a stable economy. We must not demonetize currency notes if we do not refund them. Laws must be prescribed to refund the demonetized currency notes. Our policy is to make as equal as possible the situation of the rural and urban people in the economic, education, health, and social fields. Even if we cannot make everything equal, we can at least narrow the gaps.

Regarding the states, I wish to say the following. The previous situation regarding administrative power can be described by the saying, "although given, nobody received." We must therefore truly give administrative powers to the states, full administrative powers. The states must be given powers to administer directly and to undertake work on economic, health, and education development any way they want. This is the policy of our party. We do not want a policy of intervention or imposition of control from outside. We must help the states economically until the economy becomes equitable.

I wish to say something to public service personnel. Regarding public service personnel, we must prevent instances where political authority is used to give promotions. Promotions must be on the basis of qualification. The whole system of promotion must be revamped.

I wish to make a brief statement regarding students. Our party is the only party that tells the students to return to school. We have said openly and without any reserve that if the students want to engage in politics or to join business, leave school and follow that choice with heart and soul. We want the students to become educated because (?things will not end in our generation). In 10 years' time, even if they do not want to, they will have to be in charge of political, economic, and administrative affairs of the country. When it is time for them to be leaders, and if they remain uneducated, who will then provide the leadership? They will then be inferior when dealing with foreign countries. How are they going to communicate? This is why I have been urging them to concentrate on their studies. Today, some students are so overanxious that they have left for foreign lands away from their parents. I wish to make it clear here that when we are the government, we will do everything possible to bring these students back, and we shall welcome them warmly.

Dear people, I now wish to say something about the Defense Services. The Defense Services are something we must have without fail. How are we to build democracy without the Defense Services? The most important point is to build the Defense Services into a modern force that will, in accordance with the law, safeguard and promote peace and democracy in the country. Regarding insurgency, our policy is to work for eternal peace with a broad mind, without any ulterior motive, through justice, and with bilateral participation. The motto of our party is... [break in reception]

There are may economists, politicians, military experts, prestigious persons, academics, and others in our party, and they will be leading our country, Myanmar. The people will have to decide whether these people can be relied upon or not. If you want to give your support, then our party is the Scales [election symbol] Party. Support it. If our party is to become the government, it will turn the country's economy upward within 15 months. This is a solemn pledge. At this point, we would like to ask you to give serious consideration before electing a government that you can trust. Our party is the Scales Party.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Ghafar Denies Boat People 'Forcibly Turned Away'

BK2004053090 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0346 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 20 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia is committed to the eight-point plan adopted at the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees held last June and has never forcibly turned away Vietnamese boat people, Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said. He added Thursday [19 April] if Malaysia had turned away the boat people, there would have been strong protests from neighbouring countries which would have to take them in.

Indonesia would have lodged a complaint if the allegation is true, he said when commenting on reports that Vietnamese boat people arriving at Galang Island in Indonesia had alleged that they were towed out to the sea by Malaysian naval and marine police vessels.

Ghafar said actually the boat people did not want to stay in Malaysia as most wanted to go to the U.S. "So they make a short stop in our waters to seek assistance such as food and medicine which we help them with, before they proceed to wherever they want to go."

Singapore

President Wee Kim Wee Dissolves Parliament

BK2104072490 Singapore Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Parliament has been dissolved. A government gazette says President Wee Kim Wee has proclaimed that the order takes effect today. They will be reconvened in June with a presidential address. Dissolving Parliament is a regular feature to enable the government to take [words indistinct] new direction to policy.

'Suspension' Linked to Handover

BK2104100090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Singapore, April 21 (AFP)—The Singapore parliament was unexpectedly suspended Saturday [21 April] by President Wee Kim Wee.

Analysts linked the suspension to plans for veteran Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to hand over [power] later this year to a younger generation of leaders headed by First Deputy Premier Goh Chok Tong.

The suspension, to be followed with a presidential address to a reconvened parliament in June, could give the new team a formal occasion on which to announce their approach to policy priorities, the analysts said. There was no indication Mr. Lee would be leaving the premiership at that time, the analysts added.

Mr. Goh, who was out of the country when the suspension was announced, has said he would likely take over in the last quarter of the year, with Mr. Lee serving as senior minister.

The suspension was announced in a proclamation published in the Official Gazette of Government Business, signed by the president on April 12 but issued to the press only Saturday. No official explanation was given.

The government-owned Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC), reporting that Parliament would be reconvened in June for a presidential address, quoted leader of the House Wong Kan Seng as saying that proroguing Parliament was a regular feature to enable the government to take stock of progress and to set new directions and policies. (Mr. Wong is also the minister for foreign affars and community development.)

Opposition politicians expressed surprise at the suspension and especially at the timing. Former opposition MP [member of Parliament] Benjamin Jeyaretnam said in his five years as an MP, Parliament had never been prorogued between sessions. He added that a presidential address was normally delivered only at the opening of a new parliament, after general elections.

The next general election is not due till September 1993. The last elections were held in september 1988, when the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) won all but one of the 81 seats up for election.

Non-constituency opposition MP Lee Siew Choh, contacted by AFP, said he was "quite puzzled" about the proclamation. He said he had contacted the clerk of Parliament who told him that it was "nothing unusual."

Cambodia

Meeting Marks Lenin's 120th Birth Anniversary

BK2104064690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] On the morning of 21 April at the Basak festival hall, the Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals of the front's National Council organized a solemn meeting to mark the 120th birthday anniversary of the great Lenin, 22 April 1870-22 April 1990.

Presiding over this occasion were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh city party committee; Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; and Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Control Commission. Comrade Rashit Khamidulin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the State of Cambodia, was also present at the meeting.

Also honoring the meeting were comrade members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, directors general, deputy directors general, leading cadres from various central establishments, representatives of the Armed Forces, cadres and workers from central ministries and units in Phnom Penh, and a great number of people from various ethnic groups. Comrade ambassadors, charge d'affaires, advisers, representatives of friendly countries from embassies accredited to Cambodia, and international organizations on mission in the State of Cambodia were also invited to join the occasion.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin made a speech, noting the celebration of the great Lenin's birthday this year takes place at a time when the world situation is being improved and regional situations are gradually being resolved. Along with this, Eastern Europe is going through a period of changes and reforms. In the State of Cambodia, the party and government continue to firmly adhere to and inventively implement Marxism-Leninism by undertaking political reforms and by liberalizing the economy appropriate to the real situation of the nation and society to restore and build the fatherland from the heap of ashes of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to continue to prevent attempts made by the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to power. Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin further said that in celebrating the great Lenin's birthday, all of us are grateful to Chairman Ho Chi Minh who was the first to introduce Marxism-Leninism to Indochina and who founded the Indochinese Communist Party, the source of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP].

Heng Samrin Speaks

BK2204114390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Summary] On the morning of 21 April at the Basak auditorium in Phnom Penh, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, to mark the 120th birthday of the Soviet state founder, Vladimir Lenin.

Taking the floor, the Cambodian leader stated that the great Soviet leader's birthday was commemorated at a time when the world situation is evolving and regional situations are being gradually resolved. He paid homage to the memory of Lenin, pointing out that the Cambodian party and Government have continued to faithfully follow the path of Marxism-Leninism. They have initiated political and economic reforms in keeping with the country's actual situation, which is now subject to a national, democratic change. He praised the CPSU for its perestroyka policy to promote prosperity for the USSR in line with world trends. He expressed endless, profound gratitude to the late president Ho Chi Minh who founded the Indochinese Communist Party, the genesis of the KPRP, the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He recounted the all-around achievements of the past 11 years by Cambodians in restoring and rebuilding the motherland from the ruins left by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the continuous heavy setbacks suffered by the enemy.

He voiced firm determination to frustrate once and for all the enemy's attempts to return the criminal Pol Pot gang to power saying: "Although the struggle against the enemy remains tenacious and complicated, our people are always willing to quickly end the Cambodian conflict in order to restore independence, peace, and genuine happiness to the people and motherland. We welcome the goodwill of brotherly and friendly countries and progressive international organizations that have paid great attention to the Cambodian problem. In their just struggle, Cambodians are optimistic about their future. They hope that all arenas, including regional and international forums that really desire to see the Cambodian people recover peace, would do their best to prevent the return of the genocidal regime and resolve the problem on the basis of principled respect for the Cambodian people's interest and rights to self-determination and Cambodia's sovereignty. As such, the enemy's ill-intentioned demands of all manners to dismantle the present Cambodian Government are unjust and unacceptable since they will impinge upon the privileges and interests of Cambodians."

In conclusion, Heng Samrin thanked Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, friendly countries and progressive international organizations throughout the world for their constant and firm support. He called on the Cambodian party, Armed Forces, and people to heighten their spirited self-reliance and mastery to continue to expand the achievements they had gained in the past.

Later, the Soviet ambassador to Cambodia, Rashit Khamidulin, gave a speech recalling Lenin's exploits, linking the Soviet Union's perestroyka reforms to Lenin's legacy, and pinpointing the need for an effective implementation of the reforms in the USSR. He said socialism was not obsolete but it needed improving in order to achieve greater development. The ceremony was concluded in atmosphere of cordial friendship and solidarity.

Australian Official on Cambodian Peace Mission

BK2104092090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (AFP)—Australian Deputy Foreign Minister Michael Costello left here Saturday [21 April] for Hanoi and Phnom Penh on a mission to gear up peace efforts on Cambodia, Australian Embassy officals said. Diplomatic sources here said Mr. Costello, who arrived in Bangkok Friday night, would hold talks in Hanoi with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach before travelling to Phnom Penh to meet Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen. He was to return later in the week to Bangkok for talks with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the sources said. He was also expected to meet here with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Mr. Costello's journey is Australia's first major effort to boost its peace plan for Cambodia since regional talks on the conflict ended inconclusively in Jakarta in February. The Australian plan calls for the the United Nations to play a major role in Cambodia ahead of elections. The Australian envoy would "continue his discussions on the question of a United Nations role in peace process," an Australian diplomat here said.

Sihanouk's Rejection of Invitation Discussed

BK2204020090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] Shortly after Prince Norodom Sihanouk politely turned down a Thai-Japanese proposal for his meeting with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen in Tokyo on Cambodia, certain aides of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's sought Deputy Premier Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's assistance last Friday [20 April] to persuade the top resistance leader to change his mind. The premier is presumably aware of the move seen by critics as an effort to repair whatever damage caused by the prince's rejection. Aides said Chawalit appeared ready to undertake the quiet diplomatic mission and are confident that the proposed meeting may take place in Tokyo, probably early June. Chawalit did not make known how he sees the assignment. Asked by reporters on Friday, he only spoke tersely that Hun Sen had agreed (to meet Sihanouk) and that the matter was still confidential.

One reason behind the optimism on the part of the premier's aides is that when the prince rejected Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's offer to host the meeting, he did not push the proponents of the negotiation formula into a corner. An informed source quoted him as telling Japanese Embassy's Charge d'Affaires Tadashi Ikeda at his Phum Sereipheap residence inside Cambodia that he would reconsider the proposal if the Thai side insisted on it, the sources said. The Japanese envoy was there on April 17 to hand over Premier Kaifu's letter inviting the prince to Tokyo for the bilateral meeting.

In an interview with the Voice of America at the same village, opposite Surin, Prince Sihanouk also revealed he replied that he apologized for not being able to meet Hun Sen "before several months" had passed. Such a reply is certainly not an absolute rejection. Sihanouk obviously had some reasons in mentioning his possible change of heart if the Thai side insisted on it. Sources close to the prince said he was upset that the Thais had not consulted with him over the proposed bilateral meeting beforehand. Chatchai put forward the proposal during his visit to Japan early this month. The prince was also angered by Hun Sen's rejection of his invitation to come to Bangkok for a four-party Khmer meeting on April 15 partly because Hun Sen claimed he was ill. The prince's information was different—Hun Sen was visiting military installations at the time he sent the prince his reply on April 7, three days after receiving the elder former Cambodian monarch's invitation. In his reply to the prince, the Cambodian premier counter-proposed the bilateral "summit" between them and that it should come after senior officials of the two sides meet to lay down the groundwork first.

The prince's aides said that the prince's intention was that the four-party meeting would discuss his new 9-point peace plan. He drew-up the plan after receiving a briefing on the ground situation inside Cambodia by Khieu Samphan at the Hyatt Central Hotel upon his arrival from Beijing on April 4. In his proposal, the prince made certain concessions from his previous five-point positions. Instead of insisting on an international verification of the Vietnamese troop pullout before a ceasefire, the prince agreed to call for an immediate ceasefire to be followed by the verification and other steps. His original call was for a four-party National Supreme Council to supercede the Phnom Penh government and the rival Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the prince proposed that the council be composed of six representatives from the government and another six from the resistance. The prince also agreed to allow public-service agencies of the Phnom Penh administration to continue as against his original call for a total dismantling of the regime's administration. His aides said the prince was serious about his new peace plan on the grounds that it was more practical than the five-point proposal. This was despite his assessment that it will take time before the new plan can be accepted by Phnom Penh.

From a tactical point of view, his initiative appears aimed at appealing to the international community by demonstrating his flexibility and his desire for a quick end to the Cambodian fighting. He sprang the proposal also to revive the sagging international interest in the Cambodian problem. His concessions are seen by some as a reflection of reduced military leverage of the resistance following a government's offensive on some resistance strongholds in western Cambodia. But others contend that the prince was not in a hurry to conclude a political deal with Hun Sen. He certainly anticipates that a resistance rainy-season offensive may tip the military balance in his side's favour and strengthen his hand in negotiating a deal with Hun Sen.

Khieu Samphan Affirms Support for UN Role

BK2204031690 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Message from Khieu Samphan, vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, dated 9 April—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency: I am honored and happy to send to you, through Cambodia's permanent mission to the United Nations, the statement dated 4 April 1990 of the party of Democratic Kampuchea voicing full support for the principle adopted in the statement issued by the meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on solving the Cambodian problem. As you know, the party of Democratic Kampuchea, like Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other two parties of Cambodia's national government, has constantly made sincere and active efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and definitive political solution to the Cambodian problem. The party of Democratic Kampuchea, alone or with the other two parties of the Cambodian national resistance forces, has put forward many peace proposals which, sadly, have so far been rejected. In all of these peace plans, an important role has been given to the United Nations. It is obvious and undeniable that a comprehensive, just, and definitive political solution cannot be achieved and implemented without the active and vigorous participation of the United Nations, which we should consider as having an important role to play.

In cooperation with Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other two parties of Cambodia's national resistance forces, we have many times stressed, confirmed, and detailed the significance of the UN role and the UN secretary general in the process to restore peace in Cambodia with its independence and territorial integrity and in the process to let the Cambodian people enjoy their sacred right to self-determination. Today, I am happy to note that those who sincerely want to end the war, which is full of widespread killing, destruction, and suffering in Cambodia, have accepted this important role of the United Nations. It is in this spirit that we are satisfied with the unanimous agreement of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the increasingly bigger role of the United Nations in solving the Cambodian problem, particularly in supervising and checking the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and in organizing free and just elections under the direct control of the United Nations in a neutral political atmosphere.

I would like to take this opportunity to express to your excellency our warm congratulations and sincere gratitude for your ceaseless efforts and those of all your colleagues, in particular His Excellency Ahmad Raffeudin, in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the framework the UN General Assembly has entrusted to you in compliance with the UN Charter. These efforts have been clearly expressed through the establishment of a force under your direct and astute leadership to cooperate with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and contribute to quickly solving the Cambodian problem. I would like to affirm to your excellency that the party of Democratic Kampuchea will unreservedly strive to provide your excellency and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council with sincere and active cooperation to most quickly achieve peace for Cambodia with independence and territorial integrity in accordance with a peace plan in which the United Nations plays a clear and genuine role and which can be achieved as you have pointed out. Please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs

VONADK Details Siem Reap Battle Results

BK2204004190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Between 14 and 17 April, our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese enemy and puppets on five fronts on the Siem Reap battlefield, with the following results:

I. On the Chikreng front:

1. We cut off a 160-km stretch of National Route 6 from west of the Kompong Kdei District seat to Samraong Kanhchaok village; cut five 10 to 20 meter bridges; and dug 20 large holes on the road. We are still in control of this stretch of National Route 6.
2. We liberated Sangvaeuy and Russei Lok communes adjoining Route 6, and all the villages in these two communes, namely Pong Toek, Khleng Khnong, Kouk Sman, Toap Siem, Beng Leu, Beng Kraom, Thnal Taset, Don Reach, Anlung Thmar, Kilo, Ta Chhoem, Trapeang Chrey, Anlung Ta Aon, Thnal Dach, Pong Pung Leu, Pong Pung Kraom, Anlung Kravoel, Kravoel, Samraong, Russei Lok, Kroch, Ta Prom, Yeang, O Leu, and so on.

II. On the Sot Nikom battlefield:

We attacked and liberated two communes, Run Ta Ek and Balang, and all the villages in the two communes, namely Sre Chang-hot, Tani, Run, Chrey, Ta Ek, Thmat Pong, Trach, Krapoe Ti Tang Vat Trach, Popel, Dang Khvaen, Ta Koy, Trapeang Svay, Trapeang Pou, Balang, Kouk Russei, Thlork Kambot, Ta Phouk, and others.

III. On the Puok District front:

We liberated three communes—Peak Sneng, Ta Trav, and Trei Nhor—and all the villages in these communes, namely Prasat Khpop, Preah Kou, Ta Trav, Ta Pa, Svay Chek, Ta Bak, Kouk Kok, Trapeang Thom, Rumduol, Kbal Krapoe, Kouk Kanang, Kouk Trach, Kbal Damrei, Sambo, Bos Ta Trav, Reul, Trapeang Svay, Don Un, Ta Sek, Pong Toek, Toap Svay, Ta Sat, Trapeang Toek, Nokor Pheas, Pongro, Trei Nhor, Chhuk, Trapeang Pring, Chhves, Kouk Chan, and others.

IV. On the Varin District front:

On the Varin District front, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets control only the Varin District seat at Kouk Dong village. They only have communications between Kouk Dong and Don Sva. We completely liberated the Varin District seat and attacked the intervention units of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets—which came from Chongkal to assist in defending the Varin District seat—near Don Sva, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers.

V. On the Sre Noy-Banteay Srei front:

We liberated eight of the nine positions of the Sre Noy defense network and we are continuing the attack. In this Sre Noy defense network, we killed 40 and wounded 70 enemy soldiers. Four hundred Vietnamese enemy soldiers deserted and fled to Siem Reap and Damdek. We seized over 100 assorted weapons, including a 105-mm artillery piece, two 82-mm mortars, and a DK-82 gun.

Communes Reported 'Liberated' in Kompong Chhnang

BK2104001890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] On 15 April, our national resistance forces attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy in three communes—Peam Khang Cheung, Peam Khang Tbong, and Svay Chuk—in Kompong Tralach Leu District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield. We destroyed a battalion position and three company positions of the Vietnamese enemy, killing 27 enemy soldiers and wounding 43 others. We completely liberated Peam Khang Cheung, Peam Khang Tbong, and Svay Chuk communes and 35 villages.

Soviet Ship Reportedly Arrives With Weapons

BK2104011290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] On 18 April, a Soviet ship brought another 10,000 tonnes of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel to Kompong Som port. These Soviet weapons, ammunition, and war materiel are for the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys to continue the war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia.

Indonesia

Trade Cooperation Accord Signed With USSR

BK1904035290 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0305 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Jakarta, April 19 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) and the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry here late Wednesday [18 April] agreed to adopt a working program for 1990-1991 as a realization of cooperation agreement between the two nations.

The signing of the accord were carried out by Deputy Chairman of Kadin Iman Taufik and Vadim I. Efremov representing the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The cooperation realization covers five items including exchange of business information and assistance pledged by the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry in trade exhibitions to be held in the Soviet Union.

Kadin Chairman Sotion Arjanggi and Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Vladimir M. Semenov witnessed signing of the accord.

Military Commander Says Rebels Trained in Libya

BK2204125690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Banda Atjeh, Indonesia, April 22 (AFP)—North Sumatra military commander Major General Joko Pramono on Sunday [22 April] claimed that about 140 Indonesian rebels from the westernmost province of Atjeh have received military training in Libya. Speaking at the closing of a meeting with local leaders, Maj. Gen. Pramono said that security forces have so far arrested 20 of them and some 30 others were still being sought.

The officer believed the rebels were members of the Atjeh Merdeka (Free Atjeh), a separatist group that has been campaigning for a Moslem state in Atjeh since the mid-1970s. Military authorities have said the Atjeh Merdeka has no local support and only about 50 members were left, half of them living in exile.

Maj. Gen. Pramono said the Libyan-trained Atjeh Merdeka group members might have been behind the recent series of armed attacks on and murders of Indonesian security forces and members of the police in the province.

In the past three months six security men and one police informant have been killed by gunmen believed to belong to Atjeh Merdeka, according to official sources. Maj. Gen. Pramono said that 20 men of the elite special strike forces were in Atjeh where they have been hunting down Atjeh Merdeka members since last week.

Asiasat Could 'Adversely' Affect Palapa

BK2004104590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0913 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Jakarta, Apr 20 (OANA/ANTARA)—There is a possibility that the commercial satellite Asiasat-1 could affect Indonesia's communication satellite Palapa adversely, Post and Telecommunications Director General S. Abdulrachman told reporters in Jakarta, Thursday [19 April] night.

"Technically speaking, the possibility that it might cause interference is fairly big. The transmitting power of Asiasat that could reach Pakistan would also cover Thailand, which is also covered by Palapa," Abdulrachman said.

Except for technical interferences, the Asiasat launched on April 1990, from Xichang in the People's Republic of China using China's Long March III rocket, could also be disadvantageous from the transponder-leasing business point of view, Abdulrachman said.

However, that would just be the challenge and encouragement for Perumtel [Telecommunications Corporation] as owner of the Palapa sattelite to be more agressive in its marketing activities, he said.

According to Abdulrachman, the Palapa B2-R with its transmitting power increased to cover Papua New Guinea is a unique opportunity for Perumtel to intensify its marketing operations.

Asiasat position is at 105.5 degrees east longitude at the geostationary orbit with an altitude of 35,000 kilometres above the equator south-east of Singapore. It is slightly to the west of the position determined for Palapa B2-R, which was 108 degrees east longitude.

Therefore, a coordinative meeting was held in Jakarta on April 2-4 with the English administration on the Asiasat launching plan.

The result of the meeting was among others an agreement relating Asiasat technical requirement to be adjusted so as not to cause interference to Palapa operations. Abdulrachman also said that the Asiasat management had stated that it would always take into account Indonesia's interests in its satellites development programs, in view of the fact that Palapa is a means to maintain and foster national unity.

Asiasat is an American built satellite owned by Asia Satellite Telecommunications, a consortium of three companies based in Hong Kong, namely the English company "Cable and Wireless Plc", the Hong Kong company "Hutchinson Whampoa Limited" And the People's Republic of China company "China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC)."

However, the 50 million U.S. dollar satellite flies the English flag, as the British Government was the one responsible for its registration.

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Discusses Lenin's Teachings

BK2104051290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, by Vientiane-based Soviet NOVOSTI correspondent on Lenin's 120th birth anniversary; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] In the Soviet Union this year, there will be a celebration marking the 120th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of our state. What is your opinion on Lenin and Leninism?

[Phoumi Vongvichit] We also have plans to celebrate the 120th anniversary of Lenin's birthday. We consider Lenin a great teacher of the oppressed and exploited people in the world. It was Lenin who introduced the Karl Marx theory into Russia and successfully put it into actual practice. With Lenin, the Great October Revolution was realized, followed by the national liberation revolution throughout the world. Marxism-Leninism was introduced into Indochina by President Ho Chi Minh. Our Lao country, therefore, used it as a beacon to successfully carry out the national salvation struggle. All words transcribed by Lenin on the settlement of difficulties and on publicizing good things for his country throughout the period of the national liberation revolution were related to the Lao revolution.

After the liberation of the Russian nation and the building of socialism in Russia, Lenin wrote books on how he settled the difficulties. We have read those books. What we learned from the books was appropriately applied to the situation in Laos. For example, what he wrote in his books about what to do in light of certain situations, or about diseases spreading in politics, were applied in Laos as well. We have built the economy in Laos. After reviewing what we have done in economic construction, we have discovered that mistakes were made. These mistakes have resulted from our failure to follow Lenin's new economic policy or state capitalism. Understanding the mistakes, we have returned to building state capitalism to develop all economic sectors and to gain higher national revenues. This is because in building the country after the completion of the national liberation, it is necessary to correctly carry out the revolution in accordance with scientific principles. If we fail to correctly follow the principles, the progress of the nation will be delayed. For this reason, we regard the celebration of the 120th birth anniversary of Lenin as the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the professor of the Lao revolution.

Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Lenin Exhibition

BK2104113090 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 21 (KPL)—The Ministry of Information and Culture in collaboration with the Soviet Embassy in Laos organised here on April 20 an exhibition reflecting V.I. Lenin's revolutionary deeds in anticipation of his 120th birthday.

Present at the opening of the exhibition were Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic and president of the commission for the celebration of the four grand events this [year], and other high ranking officials.

Ambassador of the Soviet Union Yuriy Mikheyev and other members of the diplomatic corps to Laos were also present at the exhibition.

The photos on diplay reflect V.I. Lenin's role in setting up the new Marxist party to lead the October Revolution and the building of socialism in the Soviet Union since 1917-1924. The display also deals with efforts in restructuring and the strengthening of relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

In addition, the ministry, in collaboration with the Soviet embassy, opened here a Lenin museum in Vientiane to dedicate to the 120th anniversary of the birth of Lenin.

In this connection, the organ of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] "PASASON" today frontpages an editorial to devote to the event.

The editorial says that although the world situation and that of the socialist community are changing complicatedly, although Lenin's theory and teachings are distorted and belittled by enemies, his ideal still serves as a source of knowledge and deeds for happiness, justice and a better life.

Rally Commemorates Lenin's Birth Anniversary

Somlat Chanthamat Opens

BK2204050290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0203 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Speech by Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board, delivered at a rally in Vientiane on 22 April commemorating Lenin's 120th birth anniversary—live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, beloved friends, comrades, and foreign guests: This grand rally to celebrate the 120th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin—the great teacher and capable leader of the working class and laboring people worldwide, guardian and advocate of Marxism and founder of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU, leader of the victorious Great October Revolution, and founder of the world's first socialist state—is jointly organized by the party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and party and administrative committees of Vientiane capital.

On behalf of the presidium, I acclaim Buddhist monks; representatives of offices and organizations, including those mass organizations in Vientiane municipality; armed forces; laboring people and fraternal multiethnic people of all classes; intellectuals; and youths who are participating in this important event. I wholeheartedly acclaim foreign diplomats and specialists from fraternal countries for their presence at this grand ceremony. [applause] This important rally is a symbol of the growing solidarity between the people of all races and classes in Laos and the laboring people of all classes who are being exploited, who cherish peace and justice, and who demonstrate our confidence and profound gratitude to great Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who has given us the light and noble ideology to illuminate the path for our struggle for national liberation and independence.

This rally marking the 120th birth anniversary of Lenin provides us with a good opportunity to review his excellent deeds and his life-long dedication to the tasks of liberating mankind and constructing a new social system and a prosperous and civilized life. I believe this grand rally will enhance our steady confidence in Lenin's ideology and strengthen our solidarity, friendship, and all-around cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union. With this confidence, we will become more determined in carrying out the task of renovation as assigned by our party and, at the same time, increase our confidence in Lenin's revolutionary ideology, which has been applied creatively by our party to lead the people in defending and developing the country and in bringing about a prosperous and happy life.

On behalf of the presidium, I declare the opening of the rally and invite Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, acting president of the country, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, and chairman of the committee in charge of organizing the celebrations of the four major festivals for 1990, to address this rally. [applause]

Phoumi Vongvichit Speaks

BK2204153990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0207 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the state, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, and chairman of the committee in charge of preparations for the celebration of the four main historic anniversaries in 1990; delivered at a rally held in Vientiane to mark the 120th birthday anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin—live with passage-by-passage translation into Russian]

[Text] After the festive celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] on 22 March, we, members of the party Central Committee, government, and residents of Vientiane, gather here today to celebrate with Lao people in all parts of the country, the Soviet people, and peace and justice-loving people of the world, the 120th birthday anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who has scored outstanding achievements for workers and laboring people throughout the world.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was born to an intellectual family on 22 April 1870 at Simbirsk Town, now known as Ulyanovsk. His family upheld patriotism and detested feudalism. He devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle against exploitative regimes. He had set the excellent example of dedication to the noble and humanitarian task of liberating mankind from every form of exploitation and oppression, and had brought freedom and happiness to laboring people worldwide. At 17, Lenin was arrested and expelled from the university because he joined the student movement. He established the federation for the liberation of working classes, an organization actively propagating Marxism among workers. Lenin was arrested by the Tsarist regime for the second time and imprisoned in Siberia before being exiled from the country. He was the founder of the CPSU, the organizer and leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the leader and founder of the world's first socialist state in Russia. He faithfully and creatively used Marxism and Engels' doctrine to guide his revolutionary movement until he scored the brilliant success in propagating Marxism-Leninism.

After seizing power in October 1917, Vladimir Ilich Lenin declared open the path towards socialism and announced that every country in the world would follow this path to advance to socialism and create a society of workers, laboring people, and those exploited by capitalists and imperialists. The weakest links of the chains of capitalism and imperialism will break; the countries that have liberated themselves, despite their poverty and backwardness, will be able to march along this path. These countries will be able to build themselves, and those that have already achieved socialism can help these underdeveloped nations advance toward socialism. Under the socialist system, no man is allowed to be exploited. Everyone is his own master and is united in working for a prosperous and happy life. The socialist system is highly humane and a million times more democratic than the capitalist system.

Following the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin continued to lead the struggle against the attempts by 14 imperialist countries to encircle and eliminate budding socialism. He also led the great war to defend the fatherland against internal reactionaries and henchmen. Vladimir Ilich Lenin promulgated the new economic plan to build up backward Russia and put it on the path towards socialism. He was fully aware of the material demands of laboring people, the significance of commodity-money relations and the expansion of society's productivity by various economic sectors.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was famous for not only his teachings but also his revolutionary activities. He was the founder of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, which later became the Bolshevik Communist Party and eventually the present CPSU. He guided every movement of the party in the struggle against the Czar's dictatorial and feudalist regime. He, regardless of where he might be, in prison or abroad, directly guided the Russian Great October Socialist Revolution, the first proletariat revolution that beamed worldwide repercussions and ushered in the era of passing capitalism to achieve socialism. He creatively expanded the theory of socialism and trained the younger generations to carry on the task of socialist construction in Russia, the world's first socialist state.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's achievements were tremendous and numerous. Adhering to Lenin's teachings, the Soviet people have succeeded in turning the once-backward Russia into a major world power. The Soviet Union is the major force in the elimination of fascism and has rescued mankind from this brutal doctrine, thus giving birth to many more socialist countries. The Soviet Union is one of the countries that has greatly contributed to the development of the world's sciences, technology, and culture and has been tirelessly fighting for peace, friendship, and cooperation. The victories scored by the Soviet Union have paved the way for national liberation movements all over the world through the dismantling of the old and new colonialism pursued by the capitalists and imperialists.

Under the Marxist-Leninist banner, socialist countries were born to become the world's socialist system. By the 1950's and 1960's, they became an encouragement for developing countries to fight to regain their independence. Even though many socialist countries are currently encountering numerous complicated crises and difficulties, the socialist system remains the reliable and proud strength of mankind in cherishing peace, national independence, democracy, and justice throughout the world.

By commemorating Vladimir Ilich Lenin today, we are expressing our gratitude to the talented and capable leader of the Soviet and world people. Vladimir Ilich Lenin scored great achievements in defending Marxism. He put that theory into practice to oppose all currents of opportunism, leftist and rightist, in the second (?international domain). He completely preserved the struggling and revolutionary nature of Marxism. Vladimir Ilich Lenin did not use pure Marxism but applied his own creativity to enhance and develop it further to become Marxism-Leninism. This was to be the compass and theory illuminating the path for all revolutionary activities carried out by all communist and workers parties and all revolutionary movements in the world. Together with Marx and Engels, Lenin invented the three richest and most effective theories for revolutionaries throughout the world. These theories have helped revolutionaries answer numerous questions that have emerged as a result of the revolutionary cause in many countries. A complete set of 52 books of Lenin's works are the famous treasure and invaluable property inherited by the revolutionaries of later generations. By commemorating the 120th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin this year, our Lao people are expressing our profound gratitude to him and the Soviet Union, his native land. [applause]

Comrades and friends, in the 1930's, Comrade Ho Chi Minh introduced Marxism-Leninism to Indochina to illuminate the path for national liberation movements in this region, then under the French colonialists. Under the guidance of the international communist movement, Marxism-Leninism was used as the principle for the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP]. The ICP subsequently set up its Lao branch to use Marxism-Leninism to provide ideological guidance to the patriotic Lao people. Later, the Lao revolution began to score new steps of development. Since the founding of the Lao People's Party, subsequently transformed into the present Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Marxism-Leninism has consistently remained the beacon illuminating the path for the Lao revolution.

In applying Marxism-Leninism to our country's revolution, our party adopted its comprehensive direction, namely for national-democratic revolution. It then encouraged the entire people to struggle to drive out the imperialist aggressors and overthrow their reactionary henchmen, thereby gaining national independence and freeing the people from the yoke of oppression and intimidation of the colonialists and the feudalists. The party led the people to carry out a protracted national salvation struggle, full of complexities and difficulties. This was done in a spirit of great sacrifice in accordance with the strategic slogan of peace, neutrality, national concord, independence, and democracy under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and with the broad solidarity of the national front, regardless of rich or poor or of differences in political stance, religions, tribes, and classes both at home and abroad. Our party struggled with arms and politics, and struggled in the foreign and legal fields. It simultaneously engaged in fighting and talks, while changing the directions of struggle three times and meeting the enemy on three occasions.

Our party has always attached importance to the building and consolidation of the revolutionary forces in all respects and has combined national strength with the strength of epochal trends. It also has combined the strength of the Lao nation with the strength of the Vietnam-Cambodia combat alliance, and with the strength of various fraternal socialist countries. At the same time, we had international sympathy and support. With this, we successfully created and grasped an opportunity to fight and defeat the enemies step by step to achieve complete victory. As a result, we successfully established the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975, breaking the dominating yoke of the imperialists and the feudalists, completely liberating the country, and ushering in an era of independence, freedom, and prosperity. [applause]

Entering the new stage of revolution, our party has also put forth its objective, namely the consolidation and perfection of the popular democratic system under the party's leadership to advance socialism through the execution of two strategic tasks—the defense of the country and the building of the new system. In fulfilling these objectives and tasks, our party and people have enjoyed many basic, favorable conditions. We have also faced new tests in overcoming very uncompromising and complicated difficulties. On the other hand, the building of our country along the socialist path is considered a new issue for us as we have never seen any complete example. Besides, we have already started this while maintaining a backward and subsistence economy with a low level of material needs and technology. Moreover, our country has been devastated by the war. Various hostile powers and ill-intentioned elements also continually subvert and sabotage our country in many areas. They have sought every possible means to disrupt internal solidarity, sow division among tribes, and undermine the solidarity between us and foreign brothers and friends, with the hope of weakening us. This is so they can effect a peaceful change, then create disturbances and later stage a subversive rebellion against our new system.

Through the implementation of the two strategic tasks, our armed forces and people have comprehensively fulfilled the entire people's national defense and public security maintenance. This is done by turning to the grass roots to set up and then strengthen the front for national construction units in all hamlets and villages. We have effectively struggled to smash the enemy's general schemes of sabotage, thus defending the nation's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and guaranteeing tranquillity, safety, social order, and peaceful labor of our people. By persevering and engaging labor creatively, coupled with the great, effective help from friends throughout the world, only a few years after liberation, we successfully healed the wounds of war, restored production, developed culture, and improved and normalized the living conditions of multiethnic people.

By studying and learning lessons from fraternal countries, our party has quickly responded to new changes and maintained a correct position on renovation. This has been reflected in the resolution of the seventh session of the second LPRP Central Committee in 1979. Later, the 1986 fourth party congress reiterated the stand and adopted a direction for renovation in all respects, from new concepts to economic structure, economic management mechanism, and the organization of working apparatus and procedures.

In ideology, we are doing away with centralized state-financing and bureaucratic management mechanism and replacing it with business accounting mechanism. We have pursued a policy of multifaceted economic structure through state capitalism. We have extensively used goods-money relations, broadened economic relations with foreign countries, expanded production forces, redivided social labor, and turned the natural economy into a goods-oriented economy. As a result, the economy is now running more smoothly and effectively. Various economic sectors have promoted and expanded their functions. New development have also been achieved in business production; domestic markets have been broadened, systematically maintaining relations with international markets; and various new, favorable conditions have gradually emerged in many places, branches, and localities.

Politically, we have paid attention to promoting democracy and the people's right to mastership within party line and policies. The party's leadership and the state management at various levels have become even more effective. The political, economic, and social life of multiethnic people have improved. This is why our party's renovation policy has received support and attention from multiethnic people of all strata as well as support and acclamation from many friendly countries. [applause]

Applying Marxism-Leninism in our relations with foreign countries, our party has pursued a policy of peace and friendship with all countries that respect our independence and sovereignty and refrain from interfering in our internal affairs. Based on this policy, we have stepped up efforts to strengthen our special solidarity with Vietnam and Cambodia and our solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, the PRC, and other fraternal countries. We support people in all countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and justice.

The great success of our country's revolution is the building of a new type of working class party. Our party is both the organizer and leader of all victories of our revolution. Under the conditions in our country where the working class had just emerged, most multiethnic people still earned a living by farming. They had a low level of culture and backward and complex thoughts that could have caused great difficulties for our party. If we had been imprudent and had failed to apply Leninist doctrines and principles on party building to practical conditions, our party would not be as mature and strong as it is today. The revolutionary cause of the multiethnic Lao people would also not be filled with great and significant success. [applause]

All these issues have clearly and vitally proven the correctness of our party Central Committee's resolutions. The concrete achievements have shown our party's understanding and creative application of Lenin's revolutionary doctrine to the practical conditions of our country. [applause] Comrades and friends, what I have said firmly proves that Vladimir Ilich Lenin was a talented and capable leader of all workers and laboring people of the world and the most determined and heroic revolutionary. [applause]

On the occasion of the commemoration of the birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we would like to salute the great Soviet Union—the homeland of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We would like to express, with a pure spirit, our most sincere and respected salutations to the CPSU, which was founded by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We would like to wholeheartedly express our overwhelming gratitude to the great Soviet people for giving invaluable and effective assistance to the Lao revolution at each stage up to the present. [applause] Our party and people have always supported the restructuring cause currently carried out by the Soviet party and Government, and are convinced the Soviet people will be able to overcome all obstacles in the immediate future and lead the restructuring cause to victory. We wish the CPSU success in its 28th congress to lead the Soviet country to march to a higher step. [applause]

We commemorate the birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin on this occasion amid great, rapid, and complicated changes in the situation of many fraternal countries. In light of this, our party deems it necessary to firmly grasp and resolutely follow the fundamental principles of Lenin on the party's leadership role, maintenance of revolutionary power, promotion of democracy within the party and among the people to maintain tranquillity in all fields, and leading our Lao country to march forward with new steps. [applause]

To express gratitude to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, let our entire party and people further promote and expand the patriotic tradition; resolutely implement the two strategic tasks of defending and building the country; firmly grasp various lessons as reviewed and scored by our party; pursue the six tasks as noted in the speech delivered by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in commemoration of the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; and push revolutionary movements in all fields ahead. This should be done enthusiastically and vigorously to score achievements in all branches, in particular the coming main rice farming season and to fulfill the objectives of the second five-year state plan to score achievements to welcome the fifth party congress and the forthcoming 15th anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. [applause]

I would like to take this occasion to invite compatriots of all tribes, all ages, and both sexes to enhance their confidence in the party and state, and successfully implement and translate into reality all tasks put forth by the party, the state, and the Lao Front for National Construction.

Long live the LPDR! [applause]
Long live the LPRP! [applause]
Long live Marxism-Leninism! [applause]
May the great cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin remain in our hearts forever! [applause]
Thank you. [applause]

Somlat Chanthamat Closes

BK2304034190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0338 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Speech by Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board, closing the rally in Vientiane on 22 April commemorating Lenin's 120th birth anniversary—live]

[Text] Respected members of the rally presidium, respected excellencies and comrades: The grand rally commemorating Lenin's 120th birth anniversary has proceeded with profound contents and under a joyous and orderly atmosphere. The speeches delivered by Phoumi Vongvichit, comrade member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and by Comrade Yuriy Mikheyev have touched on the life, achievements, and outstanding deeds of the great Lenin toward the world revolution. Lenin preserved, defended, practiced, and further enhanced the theory invented by Karl Marx and Engels, and he translated it into reality to become the revolutionary theory for the proletariat. Lenin carried an everlasting bright torch to illuminate the path for oppressed and exploited world people so they may march forward to liberate themselves and to advance toward prosperity. Under the beacon of Leninism, the Lao people—under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, which has firmly adhered to the revolutionary theory—have successfully carried out the national liberation revolution and are striving to fulfill the objectives of the revolution in the new period, that is to consolidate, develop, and upgrade the popular democratic system and to advance toward socialism step by step.

The ceremony commemorating the great Lenin's 120th birth anniversary is now coming to an end. To show our gratitude to the great Lenin, let our entire party, Army, and masses continue building an even more enthusiastic movement in defending and building the country and making it prosperous, implementing the contents of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's speech delivered at the rally marking the 35th founding anniversary of the LPRP, and striving to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming 100th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh and the 15th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Once again, on behalf of the committee for the celebrations of the four main anniversaries in 1990, I would like to express wholehearted thanks to all distinguished guests, comrades, and friends from all services for attending this function. I wish all of you good health and brilliant achievements in carrying out your respective tasks. Thank you. [applause]

Somlat Chanthamat Meets CPV Magazine Group

BK2104102490 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 21 (KPL)—Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] and head of its propaganda and training board, received here on April 20 a delegation of the magazine "CONG SAN" of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC], led by Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the CPV CC and editor-in-chief of the magazine.

The discussion passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Somlat Chanthamat hailed the visit of the Vietnamese delegation to Laos and informed the guest about the new socioeconomic and political situation in Laos—both the favourable conditions and difficulties.

The Vietnamese delegation on the same day also met with the officials of the magazine "ALOUN MAI" of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by the editor-in-chief of the magazine, Monkeo Olaboun, who is also deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC.

The two sides exchanged views on the present international situation and on the activities of "CONG SAN" and "ALOUN MAI."

The Vietnamese delegation arrived here on April 19.

Trade Minister, Delegation Return From Cambodia

BK2304051890 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The delegation of the Lao-Cambodian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation led by Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations and chairman of the Lao side's commission, returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 20 April after attending the seventh session with the Cambodian side's commission. During its stay in Cambodia, in addition to attending the session, the Lao delegation also signed with the Cambodian side a protocol on goods exchanges and payment for 1990. According to the protocol, in 1990 Laos and Cambodia will continue exchanging goods from the central level down to various production units. The two sides agreed to cooperate in the fields of timber exploitation, fishing, processing of industrial and agricultural goods, and importing and exporting goods produced by the two sides.

Philippines

'Manifesto' Links U.S. Embassy Official to Coup

HK2004140790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 20 Apr 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] An official of the U.S. embassy in Manila was linked yesterday to the December coup attempt. The allegation drew a sharp reply from the embassy.

A manifesto, circulated in government offices and entitled "Another Maglio?", insinuated that U.S. vice consul Thomas Williams Jr. was linked to the coup because of a cache of firearms and grenades found in the basement of a house leased to him "by a retired general who figured prominently in the Marcos administration."

The two-paragraph manifesto was unsigned, and the source could not be verified. But a senior Philippine diplomat and a military intelligence officer, both of whom requested anonymity, said the charges against Williams "could be true."

A ranking official of the Department of Foreign Affairs, where copies of the manifesto were also distributed, said the source could be Malacanang, but this, too, could not be verified.

Contacted by the GLOBE, Williams denied any link to the arms cache. Later, he refused to comment and said all statements would come from embassy spokesman Victoria Middleton.

Middleton, in turn, said "any suggestion that there is a link between the U.S. government and the arms cache is totally without basis in truth." She indicated that the embassy had long known of the charges against Williams because of a tip from an unnamed senior official of the Philippine government.

The manifesto stated in full:

"With the identity of Harold Maglio and his exact role in destabilizing activities still unclear, another American, Thomas Williams Jr., has been linked to a mysterious cache of arms discovered in Alabang. Boxes of high-powered firearms, grenades and ammunition were found in the basement of a house reportedly leased to Williams by a retired general who figured prominently in the Marcos administration.

"Thomas Williams Jr., a consul assigned to the political section of the American embassy in Manila, has been linked with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Last October, he was among CIA operatives listed in a German newspaper quoted by Philippine newspapers. Another list published early this year also contained his name. Coincidentally, Williams is said to have been traveling to the provinces, 'interviewing' local officials, including ex-Governor Aguinaldo of Cagayan. On the arms cache discovery, Williams is also said to be associated with a known intelligence operative of the CIA."

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] high command has said that Marcos loyalists funded and led the coup.

Retired Brig. Gen. Alejandro Galido, who claimed to have infiltrated the inner circles of the coup plotters, claimed in an affidavit that a certain Air Force Col. Harold Magleo of the U.S.-Defense Intelligence Agency offered in April 1989 to supply the weapons for the December coup. He said Maglio claimed to be a close associate of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, in whose residence he met with some coup plotters, during a party last year.

When the Galido affidavit was made public last month, Middleton denied Platt's supposed complicity in the coup and that Maglio was connected with the embassy. Later, the embassy released findings of an investigation that a Harold Maglio, not Magleo, worked for the U.S. Air Force in California as a civilian technical expert and that he was indeed in Manila in April 1989.

Last October 30, the GLOBE published a report from the Philippine News and Features quoting the West German magazine TOP SECRET as saying that Williams was among six Americans newly assigned to Manila by the CIA. Earlier, on April 27, 1989, the GLOBE's Divina Japa quoted a report in TOP SECRET that claimed Platt and 11 other U.S. embassy officials were working for the CIA.

Former Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo is now in hiding from authorities who are hunting him for rebellion with murder and multiple frustrated murder in connection with the December coup attempt.

Middleton told the GLOBE yesterday that a high-ranking Philippine government official had advised the embassy weeks ago about a certain "Tom William" being involved in the discovered arms cache. She did not identify the Philippine official.

Middleton said: "The issue of a connection between a certain Tom William and an alleged cache of arms in Alabang was brought to the attention of the embassy several weeks ago by a senior official of the Philippine government. At that time, the embassy assured the senior government official that there was absolutely no connection between Thomas Williams Jr., who is a third secretary at the U.S. embassy, and the alleged Tom William reportedly linked to the cache."

Middleton refused to comment on the supposed interview conducted by Williams with Aguinaldo, saying she he has been authorized to speak only about the accusation regarding the arms cache.

Williams at first denied that guns, bullets and grenades were found in his house.

He promised to give a more detailed statement if given a copy of the manifesto. After the GLOBE showed him the copy, he begged off from making any more comment, and pointed to Middleton.

A third American had been linked by the Philippine government to military rebels. After the August 28, 1987, coup attempt, naval attache Maj. Victor Raphael was shipped out of the country when the AFP claimed that he tried to stop Philippine Army officers from storming rebel positions in Camp Aguinaldo. Raphael was the compadre and golfmate of cashiered Army Col. Gregorio Honasan, suspected leader of that coup and the December military rebellion.

$222.58 Million U.S. Aid Shortfall Reported

HK2104041290 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The $96 million shortfall in U.S. compensation for the bases in the country grew to almost twice the previous amount. The Department of Foreign Affairs has computed the cut. The new figure amounted to $222.58 million.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday sent a note to the U.S. Embassy outlining our new composition for the current shortfall in the bases compensation package for this fiscal year. The United States is short by $60 million in military assistance, $36 million in economic support fund, and $82 million for non-delivery of food aid and development assistance.

Congressman Presents Resolution

HK2304101990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in English 0800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] An opposition leader at the House of Representatives presented a resolution calling for abolition of the exploratory talks on the military bases after Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus revealed a new figure on U.S. aid shortfall.

Congressman Rodolfo Albano, KBL [New Society Movement]-Isabela, told newsmen at the Manila Hotel breakfast forum that Congress should act on his resolution now that an accounting of U.S. financial obligation has been made.

Last Friday, Manglapus told diplomatic reporters that he has sent a new note verbale to the U.S. Embassy claiming that the total U.S. aid shortfall in reference to this year's compensation package is $222.58 million and not $96 million as earlier reported.

According to Albano, the resolution was presented before Congress, calling for suspension or even abolition of the exploratory talks following the accusation by Manglapus that the United States has failed to deliver $96 million aid. Now that the aid shortfall appears to be higher, it is necessary that the House of Representatives act on the resolution which demands that the United States abide faithfully by the Manglapus-Shultz Agreement before any exploratory talks be held.

Albano claimed that the resolution was signed by 101 members of Congress.

On the other hand, Congresswoman Nikki Coseteng stated that if the compensation package consists of aid or dole-out from the United States, then we should be grateful if it is granted. Otherwise, we should not voice any complaints. Coseteng added that the exploratory talks is not necessary because the Constitution clearly stipulated that the military bases agreement is to expire in 1991.

Workers Plan 'Mass Action' Against U.S. Bases

HK2304033390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[By correspondent Cherry Velarde]

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] (KMU), one of the largest labor groups in the country, yesterday called for a new round of wage increases to offset what it calls the effects of "soaring" prices of basic goods and the "severe" inflation this year.

However, the tradition of demanding higher wages on Labor Day is expected to be broken this year, because KMU along with other labor groups are set to highlight the issues of the termination of the American military bases treaty and press for the immediate implementation of the agrarian reform law.

The Trade Union of the Philippines (TUCP), meanwhile, along with the Federation of Free Workers [FFW] and the Lakas Manggagawa Labor Center have joined forces in calling for peace and democracy.

This union of the three large labor groups recently stirred a controversy when the KMU accused TUCP of attempting to break the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC), the biggest coalition of labor groups where KMU, FFW, NLRC and the World Federation of Trade Unions are members. TUCP used to be a member until it broke away last January due to unresolved differences with Lacc members. Beltran said each labor group would be pressing for particular demands in the morning of May 1, "but all have agreed to have a common demand in the afternoon rallies with regards to the bases and the agrarian reform law."

The planning mass actions against the bases, in particular, would be timed two weeks before the exploratory talks begin on May 15.

We have long been pushing for the removal of the bases in the country. We will not stop in our effort in this direction. We see the coming talks as renegotiation of the bases and this has all the more caused resetment in the labor front," Beltran said.

"We also want the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) implemented soon for the upliftment of the standard of living of the greater majority of our people," he added.

Still, Beltran said the wage increase "must directly be addressed in order to protect the workers against the impact of soaring prices of basic goods and services and the severe inflation which has remained high as of this year."

He also said that the P [pesos] 25-wage increase granted to the workers by the government last year after workers staged crippling strikes has been completely wiped out.

He insisted that the new round of wage increases "must definitely" be higher than P25.

He said they have yet to come but with a consensus on their wage demand, but he said he might consider agreeing with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines which is asking for a P30 increase.

Beltran said the TUCP's decision to let the National Wages and Productivity Board and the Regional Tripartite and Wages Board determine the actual wage increase to be granted this year will have negative effects. He said this will "legalize low wages, cause unhealthy competition among regions to attract investors in the area, promote migration to highwage regions, thus creating a huge surplus of labor in the industrial metropolis, and discriminate against workers with equal skills because they work in different regions."

Beltran also said that the KMU is wary of the scheme to regionalize wages, commenting "it is far from the right solution to the wage crisis that besets the labor sector."

Clark Air Base Workers Complain About Treatment

HK2304031790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 23 Apr 90 p 6

[By correspondent Chandler Ramas III]

[Text] Angeles City—Some 30 Filipino workers of the Clark Air Base (CAB) accused their American employers on Sunday of mauling and forcing them to leave the base area after they refused to sign a job agreement.

The workers, who are all connected with the Clark Central Civilian Personnel Office (CCPO), said the document contained provisions demoting their status from regular to casual employees.

The workers said the American officials also allegedly shouted invectives at them and forced them to board a shuttle bus that brought them to the Clark main gate along Checkpoint district in Barangay Balibago here.

The workers declined to be identified pending their filing of formal charges against the American officials before the regional office of the Department of Labor and Employment [DOLE] in San Fernando, Pampanga.

The employees, most of whom come from nearby Mabalacat town, said they have been working at the military base for 10 to 20 years.

They said that the document which they refused to sign also reclassified their compensation, saying they are not entitled to get permanent monthly salaries, and revoked the benefits due them as permanent base employees.

Earlier, some 50 Filipino employees of the Clark 3rd Law Enforcement Squadron also charged their American employers with unfair labor practice before the office of Pedro Suai, DOLE regional director for Central Luzon. A labor leader said at least 3,000 CAB workers also have various complaints of unfair labor practices against their employers. The labor leaders, who refused to be identified, said these complaints should be investigated in the light of the exploratory talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines which will begin on May 14.

Filipino officials, led by Pampanga Vice Gov. Cielo Macapagal-Salgado, promised to look into the complaints of the workers.

Columnist Comments on Renewal of Bases Lease

HK2104082490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Apr 90 p 4, 5

["On the Level" column by A.R. Magno: "Laying Down the Cards"]

[Text] The Philippine Government has decided it isn't going to play poker with the Americans anymore.

After months of keeping a blank face behind an "open options" policy on the bases, and after weeks of coy denials that she had come around to sharing the American view of the bases' future, President Aquino finally admitted that her government is considering a new treaty extending the tenure of the U.S. military facilities here.

The admission did not generate the political frenzy it would have if it was made much earlier. The admission was nearly routine and nearly expected.

Having watched this government concede to the terms of the international finance institutions on the matter of the foreign debt and then modulate the agrarian reform program to keep the landlords quiet, there was very little on the record to encourage the expectation that anything drastic would be done on the U.S. bases question.

The cause-oriented groups have scaled down their expectation for substantial policy alternatives emanating from this government. They have watched as income inequalities widened in the absence of redistribution policies over the last four years. They have watched our economic development policies fashioned around our continued ability to repay the debt according to the terms of the creditors.

In a rather perverse way, the cause-oriented groups have hoped that the Aquino government would at least try to offset its conservative social and economic policy disposition by making the largely symbolic gesture of dismantling the U.S. military facilities upon termination of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement]. This was the last strand of hope that encouraged many cause-oriented groups to offer at least "critical support" to the present administration.

The political costs of either option on the bases are high. The Aquino government wisely postponed incurring these costs by maintaining, no matter how incredulously, an "open options" posture on the bases question. Now it must face up to the political costs of extending the stay of the U.S. military on our soil.

Stung by seasonal coup conspiracies, strapped by low economic growth, dependent on any and all forms of foreign assistance, burdened by incompetent planners who have produced a critical power shortage, and constantly harassed by politicians angling for power, the Aquino government is not inclined to deal with the complications arising out of an immediate termination of U.S. military presence in the archipelago.

Although domestic political opinion is deeply divided on the bases question, the option of renewing the lease on the bases appears as the more pragmatic one for this government. Our ASEAN and East Asian trading partners prefer this option. Dependent as our fragile economy is, at the moment, on the flow of assistance and investments from these countries, their political preferences have become more significant than domestic nationalist opinion.

Foreign markets and sources of external investment are, considering the disposition the the Philippine economy, the more relevant constituency. Considering the comparative costs, domestic dissent comes out more bearable.

For years, this government and the one preceding it used nationalist opinion cynically, bringing it to bear on the bases debate to derive larger compensation packages from the U.S. With the U.S. Congress itself under pressure from American public opinion to cut on defense expenditure, there is little hope that the compensation profile can be improved any further. There is, therefore, very little sense in continuing this games of bluff that the Americans see through anyway.

By opting to consider extending the lease on the bases, the Aquino presidency relieves itself of U.S. pressure. Under siege from a host of problems and threats, it is more than willing to dispense with one source of political complications.

By agreeing to negotiate for a new treaty, the Aquino presidency very pragmatically passes the buck (of nationalist representation) to the Senate. It is the Senate that must now bear the weight of both U.S. pressure and nationalist opposition on the bases question. It is the Senate, not anymore the Aquino presidency, that must face the judgement of political consequence and historical outcome.

By relieving itself of a complicated and unhealthy political load, by passing the responsibility of terminating foreign military presence on our soil to the Senate, the Aquino presidency may be judged later to have abandoned its historical task. But the option buys Aquino a little more political time.

Laurel Reports on Assurances Received From Moscow

HK2304032790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Apr 90 pp 1, 24

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laruel returned from Moscow yesterday and reported that he has been assured by the Soviet government that it will not extend assistance to the local Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

Laurel, who participated in their global meetings in Moscow, said that the Soviet assurance that it will not in anyway assist the Philippine communist insurgency is a significant development which will permit democracy to grow unimpeded in the country.

"Under emerging conditions of a world rebirth, the use of force and violence to bring about desired changes is becoming a thing of the past," Laurel said. "The global trend is now to bring about change without violence, or through open restructuring, instead of bloody revolutions."

He stressed, however, that these changes will not happen automatically. He said the government must make the first move by demonstrating a stronger political will in addressing the root-causes of the grievances that give rise to violence.

"Government initiatives in this direction will not succeed if it is not supported by a genuine national consensus," he said. "In order to arrive at such a consensus, government should now initiate a viable formula for national unity and reconciliation without which we cannot move forward. The power of honest dialogue is fast changing the world and it can also change our own country."

"Only after we have achieved national unity and reconciliation can we hope to unleash the creative potentials of our people which will place us once again at the forefront of Asia and the Pacific," he said.

Laurel participated in three global meetings in Moscow—the Summit Council for World Peace, the World Media Conference and the Assembly of the Association for the Unity of Latin America to which the Philippine belongs by cultural and historic affinity.

President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union attached considerable importance to the meetings by holding a separate dialogue with the participants, Laurel said.

Further on Extension of Aquino Emergency Powers

Aquino Responds to Criticism

HK2104042090 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] President Aquino wants Congress to extend her emergency powers by six more months so that she can use them to maintain peace and order in the country. Malacanang announced that the president plans to use the emergency memorandum orders to ensure that the country is safe from destabilizing elements.

Meanwhile, the president also blamed congressional leaders for not transmitting to their members Malacanang's periodic reports on the use of the emergency powers. She added that Malacanang had sent monthly reports to the two leaders of Senate and the House of Representatives on the implementation of the emergency memorandum orders. She made the remark in response to comment by some legislators that she did not make full use of her emergency powers.

Aquino To Meet With Cabinet

HK2304093790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[By Dick Sinchiongco Mobile Unit No. 6]

[Text] President Aquino will hold a meeting with members of the cabinet regarding the extension of her emergency powers. According to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr., the president would like some proposals from cabinet members on how to manage the government departments effectively. It is not yet clear how long Mrs. Aquino wants her emergency powers extended. Congress has vested her with these powers after the December coup attempt. Macaraig said the president is against any proposal to capture the enemies of the government without the accompanying search warrant. She will meet with members of Congress before they continue with their session next month. In the meeting, they will assess the situation and decide whether it is necessary to extend her emergency powers which will terminate in this June. The other day, the president defended her use of emergency powers following strong opposition from senators and congressmen; they claim that she has not fully used them.

RAM Bomb Threat Delays Japan-Bound Airplane

HK2104090890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] A international commercial airline was temporarily grounded at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport after receiving a phone call claiming that a bomb was planted inside the aircraft. The airplane was a Philippine Airlines [PAL] Boeing 747 with flight number PR432 bound for Narita, Japan.

The bomb threat was received by Mike A. Yu, PAL duty manager, from a man who claimed that the bomb was planted by members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM]. The airplane's 306 passengers were already inside the pre-boarding area of the airport complex and were preparing to board the aircraft when the bomb threat was phoned in.

Juan Paraiso, PAL vice president of airport international services, immediately notified the Philippine Air Force Security Command [PAFSeCom], whose commander, Brigadier General Rogelio Estacio, ordered Colonel Deo Cruz, chief of the 801st sub-station security command, to conduct a routine inspection of all baggages. The aircraft was scheduled to leave at 1425 this afternoon, but the departure was delayed for more than two hours by the inspection operation.

It was later learned from PAL and PAFSeCom officials that passengers sometime make bomb-threat phone calls in order to delay the departure time. However, PAL officials stressed that all bomb threats are taken seriously.

At 1635 this afternoon, all passengers were allowed into the airplane, which is to leave for Narita, Japan now.

General Clarifies Arrest Order of Fugitive Noble

HK1904045190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Apr 90 p 4

[By staff member Carol Arguillas]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City—The use of force against renegade Army Colonel Alexander Noble, believed hiding in the mountain fortress of Agusan del Sur, will be resorted to only if negotiations for his surrender fail, Recom [Regional Command] chief Brig. Gen. Triunfo Agustin said here yesterday.

Agustin clarified that PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno's "get Noble at all costs" order issued in Butuan Thursday was only a general guidance but "if we can get him without use of force why do we have to use force?"

Agustin also said the thrust of Southcom [Southern Command] chief Brig. Gen. Manuel Dizon who heads the operations is to get Noble at no cost to lives and property. He said Recom 10 and the Army's 4th Division are merely supporting the Southcom's thrust.

"But we are ready to launch an operation to get him by force should (negotiations) fail," Agustin said.

Agustin gave no details on the timetable for the negotiations or the names of negotiators, saying only "these are highly guarded information."

CHRONICLE sources, however said, Noble former chief of Staff of the Presidential Security Group [PSG], will surrender only if PSG Chief Voltaire Gazmin is relieved from his post.

Agustin also downplayed Noble's capability to create trouble in Mindanao, adding that Noble is perceived a threat only because "there are so many information reaching Manila about his alleged plan to fight the government."

He said the reported plans of Noble against the government are all brought about by politicians and oppositionists who went to see Noble "and when they come out they always say he's a force to reckon with". "There are people in Mindanao, maybe in Manila who want to shift attention and Mindanao as a troubled area," he said.

Agustin added that based on their intelligence reports, Noble is not taking any offensive action against any of the military forces in Mindanao." "So the threat that is perceived here is what we hear from people who have talked to him," he said.

Agustin added politicians, whose names he did not disclose, intend to use Noble as a military rolling point. "Noble is not a threat. Not in the immediate future. As far as we know, he is for reforms but he is not for violent reforms." "What is dangerous here is he (Noble) will be exploited by power buying politicians and other oppositionists but I think he doesn't succumb to that kind of invitation because he knows that's trap," Agustin said.

Lanao politicians (whom he did not name), he said, had also initiated contacts with Noble and were reportedly convincing him to join them. Noble had reportedly said no.

Agustin also dismissed "Operation Southern Star," a military plan reportedly made by Noble "in support of the general plan for the secession of Mindanao" as "just a piece of paper."

Further on Documents Outlining Honasan's Plan

HK1904093590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Apr 90 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Marites Sison-Paez]

[Text] Rebel soldiers would have shut down all media and replaced the constitutional government with a 23-man council of their own choice if they had succeeded in their attempt last December, documents obtained by the military show.

Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III distributed copies of the documents to Malacanang reporters yesterday, saying they had come from "a friend in military." These documents had either been "captured" or "given by a mole."

The five-page document, titled "For Love of Our Country and Our People," also shows that the rebels from the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) and the Soldiers of the Filipino People (SFP) intended to take the following actions:

1. " ... destroy and dismantle the chain of command of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and install a new one."

2. Subject Malacanang, Camp Aguinaldo, Camp Crame, Fort Bonifacio, Villamor Air Base, Fort Abad, the Capital Command Headquarters and the National Capital Region Defense Command headquarters to "continuous harassing attacks and bombardment," not really to occupy them, "but more for psychological reasons, in order that confusion, pandemonium, chaos and disorganization may be attained."

3. Close the mass transport system and "totally restrict" the travel of private transport on land, at sea or in the air.

4 Take over government financial institutions and important infrastructure "in political centers throughout the country."

5. Destroy the civil government communication system.

The documents show that rebel soldiers were preparing to organize "special teams (for) sabotage, subversion, assassination and kidknapping" attempts. The targets, however, were not identified.

Reacting to the documents, Gomez said it was apparent that Gregorio Honasan, the fugitive cashiered colonel known as one of the top rebel leaders, and his group were prepared to "disable the very media he was using."

Gomez also singled out an item in the document saying that the members of the governing council would be chosen by Honasan, and two other rebel leaders—Brig. Gen. Jose Zumel and Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina.

"The selection procedure indicates that Honasan, Zumel and Abenina are the kingmakers and controllers," Gomez said, adding that "no mention is made of turning over the powers they presume will be there."

Gomez also said it was "pure coincidence" that he got hold of the documents exactly a day after a lengthy interview of Honasan conducted by the Atlanta-based Cable News Network [CNN] was published by a national daily. In his interview, Honasan had warned of another coup attempt, unless the government "shapes up." Honasan also said his group was prepared to turn over power to a National Council for Reconciliation composed of men and women of reputable background. Gomez said the documents were obtained by the military after the December coup attempt.

The documents, though not dated, was presumably prepared before September, since it indicated that "contingency plans must be prepared in connection with the possible death of President Marcos." Marcos died in exile in Honolulu Sept. 28 last year.

The documents also included an item called "Lessons of August 28, 1987," meant apparently to ensure gains in the December attempt, actually the fifth and a failure like all the others. The media, the documents said, played a crucial role in preventing the downfall of the Aquino Administration during the Aug. 28 coup. "The government did not fall, the civil component was able to rally and compose itself backed up by the military through media," the documents said. Rebel soldiers also acknowledged that a coup must have a "very binding strong moral code."

The other factors that led to the failure of the Aug. 28 coup, according to the document, were:

1. "People did not come out to support the (rebel) movement because of the absence of its own political will and a pronounced political goal."

2. "People were expected to acclaim a new leader, but there was not even one to choose from. No known personalities came out to support the (rebel soldiers') movement."

3. "It failed to kill, destroy, win support."

4. "There was very clear manifestation and indication of lack of commitment and sincerity of units/commanders."

5. "Indecisiveness in choosing and attacking the strategic objective: Malacanang and Aguinaldo.

Two Civilians Involved in Dec Coup Arrested

HK2004133990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] National Bureau of Investigation operatives arrested two civilians charged with participation in the December 1989 failed coup. Edgardo Abenina Jr., son of retired General Edgardo Abenina and businessman Medardo Pestano were rounded up in their houses and were detained at the NBI headquarters. Abenina, 21, denied involvement in the coup. Former assemblyman Homobono Adaza, Brigadier [as heard] Jose Zumel, and civilians (Crismel Verno) and Joaquin Venus are still at large.

High-Ranking Communist Leader Captured 21 Apr

HK2304025790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 23 Apr 90 p 6

[Text] Caridad Magpantay-Pascual, the highest ranking Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) official in Centrla Luzon who was captured in Zambales on Saturday, denied being a member of the revolutionary movement when presented to mediamen yesterday.

Pascual, 40, who carried a P[pesos]1 million price on her head, said, "I have always made clear my anti-bases stand," when asked about a military allegation that she was the architect of the CPP's anti-U.S. bases campaign in Central Luzon.

Asked whether it was true she was chairman of the CPP Central Luzon regional party committee, Pascual shot back, "that's purely a military line." Pascual was number five in the military's Order of Battle.

Pascual faced the media together with Luisito de la Cruz, 41, who was driving the car carrying her when they were arrested in a Constabulary checkpoint in Iba, Zambales.

The two came from Masinloc, Zambales and were proceeding to Manila to fetch Pascual's two children, Francis, 15, and Antolin, 13. Pascual said she and De la Cruz had gone to Zambales to look for a beachhouse where she and her children can take a vacation.

The two vehemently denied military claims that two .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolvers were seized from them as well as $40 and P20,000 in cash, and subversive documents on the anti-bases campaign.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief of staff, said charges of illegal possession of firearms in furtherance of rebellion will be filed against Pascual and De la Cruz before the Zambales regional trial court.

Flores said the arrest was a result of a monthlong surveillance that followed a tipoff from a staff of a nongovernment organization.

New NPA Strike Force Reported in Metro Manila

HK2304033990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Police and military agents revealed that the New People's Army [NPA] has set up a special strike force in Metro Manila. The force is assigned to attack key military and civilian officials. According to intelligent sources, the unit is separate from the Alex Boncayao Brigade. Based on intelligence reports, the NPA elite force use two types of vehicles, Ford Cortinas and Lancer cars. Each car is occupied by three hitmen armed with .45 caliber pistols and M-16 rifles.

Four-Day Work Week Plan Starts 23 Apr

HK2304082590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Today, some 302 government and private establishments in Metro Manila have implemented the four-day work week. This measure aims at averting the energy crisis, which is the result of the long drought and the breaking down of several National Power Corporation plants. Affected by this move are government offices as well as some private firms, colleges, and Malacanang, which is the official residence of the chief of state. This will be in effect for five consecutive Mondays. The establishments will not use electricity for their operations from 0800 to 1700.

Thailand

Chatchai Comments on Proposed Cambodian Talks

BK2104020390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has agreed to join another round of Cambodian peace talks to be organized by Thailand but wants a guarantee from the organizer that the meeting would produce positive results, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said Hun Sen had informed Bangkok of his decision on a proposed meeting of the four Cambodian factions, but the former Army chief declined to elaborate. "It's confidential," he said. However, informed sources said Hun Sen told Chatchai through the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok a week ago that he was ready to join another round of talks in Bangkok or Tokyo if the meeting would contribute to peace.

There have been three proposals recently for renewed Cambodian peace talks, either in Bangkok or Tokyo—a Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting, an inter-Cambodian meeting and meeting of Thailand, Vietnam and China. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Hun

Sen put a condition on joining the meeting, asking that Thailand investigate whether it actually could produce positive results. "Inquiries are still going on with all the factions," the source said.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, when asked yesterday about the prospect for renewed peace talks as resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk recently rejected holding private talks with Hun Sen, said he has not yet been informed of the prince's stand. "As far as I know, they used to say they wanted to meet in Tokyo," said Chatchai. "But if (the prince) doesn't want to go now, he won't." But Chatchai said Japan is sincere about hosting the peace talks. The premier said a Tokyo meeting would benefit the Cambodian leaders as Japan in the most prominent potential donor for post-war Cambodian restoration. "They (Cambodian leaders) should take the chance to get acquainted with leaders in Tokyo," Chatchai said.

Chatchai Hosts Dinner for Sihanouk's Visit

BK2304161290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Bangkok, April 23 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan Monday [23 April] hosted a dinner here for Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prince Sihanouk, who arrived in the Thai capital Monday from his residence at Sereipheap (freedom) village in Cambodia's northwestern Oddar Meanchey Province, was hosted by Mr. Chatchai and Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, an aide told reporters. Prince Sihanouk is due to leave Bangkok Wednesday for Beijing. The prince heads a Chinese-backed guerrilla coalition grouping the Marxist Khmer Rouge and two non-communist factions fighting the Phnom Penh government installed by Vietnam after it invaded the country in 1978 to topple a genocidal Khmer Rouge regime.

Admiral Says Cambodian Border Situation Normal

BK2204084390 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Rear Admiral Chaturong Phankhongchun, deputy commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Force, reported that the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces is normal and that the fighting inside Cambodia has not affected the area. However, Thai marine forces are placed in a state of readiness to provide security for border residents. On the refugees, the deputy commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Force welcomed the news that Cambodian resistance forces had been preparing areas to accomodate Cambodian refugees who will be repatriated from Thailand. This will ease Thailand's burden of sheltering and feeding the refugees.

Princess Sirinthon Returns From China 21 Apr

BK2204150890 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, who left for a tour of the Silk Road in China on 7 April, has returned to Thailand. The princess arrived at Don Muang Airport last night on a special flight by Thai Airways International. She was welcomed back by the cabinet ministers; members of the military, police and civil service; and the wives. During her official visit, Princess Sirinthon toured several sites of historical importance in China. Her visit contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendly ties between Thailand and China. It was a great delight for the Chinese people who had the opportunity to welcome her. The Chinese Government has extended an invitation to her to visit China again whenever she has an opportunity.

PRC, Thai Deputy Ministers Confer on Trade

BK2004114090 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 90 p 4

[Excerpt] Chinese Deputy Minister for Materials Lu Xusheng called on Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot at the Commerce Ministry yesterday. During the meeting, he expressed his happiness over the fact that bilateral trade between Thailand and China had doubled over the last year, with a trade volume of over 33 billion baht. He also believed that the trade volume between the two countries will continue to increase in the future.

Lu Xusheng said that China will increase its rubber imports from Thailand. It is expected that China will import over 100,000 tons of rubber from Thailand this year. China will enter joint ventures with Thailand to produce various rubber products, such as tires for cars, motorcycles, and bicycles. The Chinese materials delegation will travel to the south to visit Surat Thani and Songkhla Province between 22 to 27 April to observe a rubber research center, rubber factories, and rubber plantations in the south. [passage omitted]

Textile Bill Threatens To Curb Exports to U.S.

BK2204024390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] The long-expected US bill on textiles has finally emerged, threatening to limit Thailand's imports [as published] to the United States to one per cent a year for the next 10 years. The bill, which is no different to the famous "Jenkins Bill", has strong bipartisan support in both chambers of the US Congress. A senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday that the ministry is aware of the bill and has prepared measures to counter it. The official, who requested anonymity, said he is confident that the bill will not become law because it is "most protectionist" in form.

On the House of Representatives side, Rep Marilyn Lloyd (Democrat, Tennessee) introduced the 1989 Textile Bill earlier this month with 192 co-sponsors. In the Senate, a bill with the same language was introduced by Sen Ernest Hollings (Democrat, South Carolina). It has 55 co-sponsors, which constitutes more than half of the Senate.

The new textile bill is the old wine "Jenkins Bill" in a new bottle. Essentially, the bill seeks to establish a global quota using the level of imports in 1989 as the base to calculate 1990 quotas by adding one per cent to the 1989 base. The same formula applies for the following years; namely, the 1991 quota will be the 1990 quota plus one per cent. The bill, should it become law, would be up for review in 10 years. The new textile bill also includes quotas for footwear with the hope of winning support from the American footwear industry. Israel and Canada will be exempted from the global system under the bill due to the free trade agreements these two countries have reached with the United States.

One interesting aspect of the bill is that it allows the US administration to increase the annual textile quota for countries which increase their purchase of American agricultural products from the previous year. This provision is likely to bring in support from members of Congress from the midwestern states. The US textile industry claimed that for its survival, it needs the global quota system on imports because current imports are growing at more than 10 per cent a year. Textile importers and retailers, on the other hand, oppose the bill because the quota system will hurt their businesses.

Although it is still too early to predict the fate of the new textile bill, trade experts believe the bill has a good chance of being passed because of the number of co-sponsors. However, they believe US President George Bush would veto the bill if it reaches his desk. If the bill is vetoed, it is doubtful Congress could muster enough support to override the veto. Another important factor is that this is an election year which often generates protectionist inclinations in Congress. But it also means a shorter legislative session to allow members more time for campaigning. This year Congress is eyeing an adjournment on October 5 which leaves only about 400 legislative days until adjournment.

One worrisome element is that Thailand does not have a bilateral textile agreement with the United States. Should the bill become law and the United States has to reduce quotas from certain countries to meet their global level, it is more likely to cut quotas of countries without a bilateral agreement. A senior Foreign Ministry official in Bangkok said the ministry was informed about the bill on Friday [20 April]. "We have worked out some measures" to counter it, said the official, declining to elaborate. He was confident President Bush would veto the bill because of its protectionist nature. The US has always pushed for "free and fair" trade, he said. Passage of such a bill would prompt considerable criticism against the Bush Administration, the official said.

Two Africans Arrested With 4.5 Kg Heroin

BK2004010590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Customs officials at Don Muang Airport last night arrested a Nigerian tourist and another from Mali on charges of possessing some 4.5 kilogrammes of No. 4 heroin worth 800,000 baht with intent to smuggle it out of the country.

The suspects were identified as Nigerian Miss Hassana Issaka Tahirou, 30, and Traore Oumar Mahamare, 30, of Mali. They were arrested as they were about to board a Swissair flight to Nigeria via Geneva. Officials said the heroin was packed inside cooking pots and specially-designed suitcases.

Vietnam

Paper Notes Lenin's Influence on Renovation

BK2204055790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Apr 90

["Report" on NHAN DAN 21 April editorial: "Lenin Lives Forever in the Liberation Cause of Progressive Mankind"]

[Text] Great and profound political and social changes in the world in the 20th century have charted the developing trend of history and have ushered in the transition from capitalism to socialism. Though the present situation is extremely complicated and delicate, this trend cannot be reversed.

The victory of the Russian October Revolution smashed a large segment of capitalism, resulting in the establishment of the first state of the laboring people. This event shook the whole world and motivated various classes and slave nations in the West and East to struggle to liberate themselves and eliminate oppression. These changes are closely linked with the work of a great man whose 120th birth anniversary is celebrated today—Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

In Vietnam, the implementation of the renovation cause set forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam's Sixth Congress more than three years ago has manifested our entire party's and people's resolute determination to follow the socialist path and to apply Marxist-Leninist principles to suit the unique conditions of Vietnam in the present situation. The renovation cause has scored encouraging achievements in the economic, political, and social domains. Though these are only initial achievements, they are very significant because they have affirmed the correctness of the renovation and the vitality of scientific socialism when the objective laws are observed. Our revolutionary doctrine has never been obsolete because it is a science applicable to our daily life and development. It has been tested and developed along with our daily life.

Marx, Engels, and Lenin did not create laws for the development of history; they just discovered these laws. The development of world history and natural science during the past century or more does not negate the Marxist-Leninist doctrine but instead confirms it all the more strongly. Only those who have the concept that [words indistinct] can eliminate dialectical materialism and those who deny that capitalism is a system of exploitation of man by man can deny the nature of internal differences of capitalism that will lead to its inevitable death. The opposition class is the moving force in the class struggle in society. The scientific revolution is merely a temporary tonic for capitalism; however, new factors are being created to deny this. Socialism is in a difficult stage and is facing severe trials, but it will surely ride out the storm and continue to go forward. That is the law of history. Communism is always the future of mankind; Marxism-Leninism remains the lodestar for our actions.

Party, State Delegation Visits Lenin's Monument

BK2204160490 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22—A Vietnamese party and state delegation this morning paid a floral tribute at Lenin's Monument in Hanoi in commemoration of his 120th birth anniversary (April 22).

The delegation included Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council, and Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin was also present.

Last night, a cultural and artistic programme was organized at the Lenin Park in the capital city in this connection.

Also this morning more than 2,000 Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts at the Bim Son Cement Plant in Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi, took part in Communist Labour Day to mark the event.

Leaders Address Conference on Settling Nomads

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks

BK2304104790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Report on the 20-21 April Conference in Hanoi to review achievements in the resettlement of nomads over the past 22 years—portion recorded]

[Summary] On 20 and 21 April, the Agriculture Ministry and the central committee for settled farming and life held a conference to review achievements in the settlement of nomadic farming and life over the past 22 years and to discuss measures to accelerate this task from now until the year 2000. During the conference many commendations and decorations were awarded to collectives and individuals who have performed this task well. The conferees heard 20 reports or more on problems related to the settlement of nomadic farming and life and on the good experiences of grass-roots units that have performed this task well.

"Delegates to the conference made many suggestions to renovate the procedures for investment in the settlement of nomadic farming and life and to concentrate immediately on the newly settled zones in the seven northern border provinces, the mountainous areas of the former fourth region, the central coastal area and the Central Highlands. The conferees paid special attention to accelerating the campaign to settle the farming and life of Hmong nomads because they are the largest ethnic group whose nomadic farming and life should be settled.

"Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Dam Quang Trung, vice-chairman of the State Council; and Dong Sy Nguyen, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference." Comrade Nguyen Van Linh cited the achievements of all sectors and localities over the past 22 years. "He expected that Resolution 22 of the Political Bureau and Decision 72 of the Council of Ministers to be implemented most satisfactorily by all sectors and echelons to develop even more vigorously the socioeconomic situation in mountainous areas." He made many specific suggestions about the settlement of nomadic farming and life, stressing the investment method of cooperation between the state and the people and the education of ethnic minority people on this task. He said:

[Begin recording] "The biggest problem is that we must have funds for investment. No matter what policies we may have, we still need funds to carry them out. What should we do for funds? I, for one, think that the Council of Ministers should invest budgetary money to support the people. On the one hand, the international aid should also be used by the government for the settlement of the nomads' farming and life. On the other hand, we must also motivate the people not to rely wholly on state investments. Yet, this does not mean that the state will not make any investment. This only means that state investments and international aid are limited. As a result, we should oppose the idea of depending on others while using state investments and international aid.

"We must promote the traditions of solidarity and diligence in work of the tribal people to carry out the slogan of cooperation between the people and the state and to encourage the people to display their own effort in many ways. This is the important point. In particular, we must overcome somewhat step by step the millenarian habit of these people. I think the most important point is to invite the nomadic people to visit those areas where farming and life have already been settled; production, the economy and the living standard have been raised; the economic relations among the people have improved, and, as a result, their incomes have increased; and their lifestyle, food, housing, and so on have improved. With a higher revolutionary spirit and love for people of all nationalities, we—from forestry and other responsible ministries to the state planning commission and all provincial and district party committees—will launch a motivation movement among these people. I believe we will succeed in this task. This is a useful revolution among the people of all nationalities; I am convinced we will score great successes and thus will have obeyed our Uncle Ho's teachings. Uncle Ho was very interested in this matter.

"Since we are commemorating Uncle Ho's birth centenary this year, what initiatives do you have to do this work? This is praiseworthy work. Nevertheless, once we have all the policies and guidelines, we must implement them and turn them into realities so that in about ten years, the nomadic farming and life will end. Finally, I give my regards to you and ask you to convey the regards of the Political Bureau and my own to our people of all nationalities countrywide." [applause] [end recording]

Dong Sy Nguyen Speaks

BK2004142590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] A conference was held in Hanoi this morning [20 April] by the Ministry of Forestry and the Central Committee for the Settlement of Nomads to review work related to the settlement of nomads during the past 20 years. Attending the conference were Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phan Xuan Dot, minster of forestry; Comrade Cuu Hoa Thuan, head of the Central Committee for the Settlement of Nomads; and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and various organs and sectors at the central level as well as those from 20 provinces and nearly 30 districts. Also present were delegates from various establishments and localities with good experience in work related to the settlement of nomads.

To date, as many as 324,400 families, comprising 1.9 million people, have adopted settled farming and settled life in more than 1,100 villages. This figure represents 66 percent of the national plan for the settlement of nomads. Some 14 provinces have reportedly taken the lead in the work. These include Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, and Thanh Hoa which have successfully built small economic zones for the new settlers. The objective of the work in the immediate future is to build the material bases for as many as 1 million people. To be in compliance with Resolution No. 22 of the Political Bureau, work related to the settlement of nomads must be carried out uniformly both in the socioeconomic and cultural aspects. Under the motto that the state and the people work together, it is necessary to extend the service networks to ensure efficiency of the work.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen presented seven points that should be discussed and studied carefully in the settlement of nomads at present. These include the issue of using funds to create a model of settled farming and settled life that suits the customs and habits of the various nationalities concerned, as well as to turn out more marketable products and expand the exchange of goods between areas for settled farming and settled life and other economic zones and cultural centers throughout the country.

VNA Reports on Merchant Sea Fleet Service

BK2304080490 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23—Vietnam's sea fleet totalling 200 freightors and ships with a total tonnage of 807,000 [metric] tons has visited more than 60 littoral countries in different parts of the world. Averagely, Japan has daily received two Vietnamese ships and Singapore four Vietnamese freighters. For their part, Vietnam's sea ports have annually been visited by some 2,700 foreign ships. Last year, Vietnam's sea transport service achieved a turnover of 66 million rubles and dollars [as received], chalking up an alltime record. The service plans to harbour nine million tons of cargos and increase its goods transport by 10 per cent with an estimated revenue of 60 million dollars, let alone other foreign currencies. It also plans to increase its fleet's tonnage to 1.5 million tons to transport 15 million tons of cargos in the years to come. With a 3,000 km long coast, Vietnam boast many natural sea ports and harbours accessible to big ships and convenient for merchant service.

Japan's Invitation for Cambodia Meeting Praised

BK2304113290 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 90

["Station Commentary"]

[Text] The Japanese Foreign Ministry said that the Japanese Government has agreed to play host for the meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Tokyo. Here is our radio commentary:

The organization of such meeting is the initiative of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in his official friendly visit to Japan in early April. The top leader of the Thai Government proposed that Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu play host for the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Tokyo. At that time, Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu said the proposal was interesting and it should be carefully studied. Only two weeks later, the Japanese Foreign Ministry declared its approval. This is a positive move by the Japanese Government for the settlement of the Cambodian issue. While playing the host for the meeting, the Japanese Government will have a chance to make a contribution toward solving the Cambodian issue.

There is much work to be done for the meeting, but Japan's agreement to host the meeting is significant because since the appearance of the Cambodian issue, the Japanese Government has always showed an unclear attitude toward this issue. While many countries recognized the Phnom Penh government and the Thai Prime Minister on three occasions invited Chairman Hun Sen to Bangkok, Japan still does not recognize the legal government of Chairman Hun Sen, but now Japan has agreed to let Hun Sen come to Tokyo to meet Sihanouk. This shows the de facto recognition of Japan to the Phnom Penh government. This decision of the Japanese Government has been welcomed by public opinion in Japan and the world. It is considered as a correct and timely action of the Japanese Government. The world public hopes that the Japanese Government will continue to make a positive contribution toward the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

The people are now disappointed by the negative response of Mr. Sihanouk to this action of the Japanese Government. Reports from Tokyo said that Mr. Sihanouk sent a letter to Prime Minister Kaifu refusing to meet Chairman Hun Sen in Tokyo with an excuse that the Khmer Rouge will sabotage the agreement of the meeting. This is not a legitimate reason. Everyone knows that Mr. Sihanouk is the head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but he is under the control of the Khmer Rouge. He met with Chairman Hun Sen six times since the beginning of the Cambodian issue; therefore, his refusal to meet Chairman Hun Sen this time is not the decision of the Khmer Rouge.

In an interview with Cambodian news agency SPK five days ago, Chairman Hun Sen said Mr. Sihanouk is angry because he has to flee to Thailand after artillery attacks of the Phnom Penh Armed Forces and because he has not received any answer for his recent proposal from the Phnom Penh government. Sihanouk is a person of changing attitude, and there will be little surprise at his refusal to meet Hun Sen in Tokyo. Refusing to meet Hun Sen in Tokyo, Mr. Sihanouk has missed a chance to solve the Cambodian issue. Therefore, obstructing peace in Cambodia does not rest on the side of the Phnom Penh government.

Vo Chi Cong Receives Cambodian Delegation

BK2304024390 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22—Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC] and president of the State Council on Saturday [21 April] received a visiting delgation of the Commission for Organization of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee [PRPK CC] led by Mrs. Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the PRPK CC and head of the commission.

Also present at the reception at the presidential palace here were Nguyen Van Chinh, member of the CPV CC, first deputy head of its commission for organization, and Cambodian Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Hen.

President Vo Chi Cong expressed his joy at the great successes in national construction and defence recorded by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the PRPK. All-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia have been consolidated and finely developed. He expressed his belief that the Cambodian people will obtain ever greater success in their just struggle and asked the delegation to convey his regard to General Secretary Heng Samrin and other Cambodian party and state leaders.

Mrs. Men Sam-an conveyed the greetings of General Secretary Heng Samrin to Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong and other Vietnamese leaders. She also expressed her joy at the important achievements of the Vietnamese revolution and her profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party and people for their generous support and assistance to the Cambodiam revolution.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks to Cuban Embassy Hosts

BK2004150490 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has called at the Cuban Embassy here on the 29th anniversary of Cuba's Giron Beach victory (April 19).

The party leader was warmly received by Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Armando G. Saucedo Yero and his staff members.

Speaking to his hosts, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh highly praised the great achievements of the Cuban revolution and wished the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by General Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, ever greater successes in their revolutiovary cause, thus firmly defending the first socialist country in the western hemisphere.

Nguyen Van Linh Greets Mongolia's G. Ochirbat

BK2004151590 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20—CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh today extended his warm congratulations to G. Ochirbat on his election as chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

His congratulatory message wishes the traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia further consolidation and development in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism.

Palestinian Delegation Pays Visit 13-20 April

BK2104075690 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Apr 21—A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Ahmad al-Yamani, member of the front's Politburo, visited Vietnam from April 13-20.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's residence and office.

It had a working session with a delegation of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations headed by Nam Khanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, and president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Palestinian People. The two sides discussed measures for further promoting the relationship between the two countries and other issues of mutual concern. The Vietnamese side reaffirmed its consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organizatien (PLO) and expressed its confidence in the Palestinian people's final victory.

The Palestinian delegation highly valued the important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in implementing the resolution of the 6th Communist Party Congress and the testament of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

The guests were warmly received by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Dinh Nho Liem Visits Japan, Attends Festival

BK2004152690 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20—Vietnam's First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem visited Japan from April 18-20.

While there, the Vietnamese diplomat attended the traditional 'Cherry Festival' held on April 18 by Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. At his meeting with the Japanese prime minister, Deputy Minister Dinh Nho Liem extended the greetings from Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Do Muoi to the Japanese leader and his wish for further development of the Vietnam-Japan relations.

In reply, Prime Minister T. Kaifu asked his guest to forward his regards to his Vietamese counterpart and he said he hoped that the relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

Dinh Nho Liem paid a courtersy visit to M. Sakamoto, minister of state, chief cabinet secretary and acting foreign minister; and met with T. Kuriyama, Japanese deputy foreign minister. He held talks with Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister H. Owada and toured several economic and cultural establishments in Tokyo.

Fiji

Military Chief Leaves on Asian Tour To Buy Arms

BK2204124390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Suva, April 22 (AFP)—Fiji's military commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka left Sunday [22 April] on a 12-day arms shopping tour of China and South Korea, informed military sources said here.

On his first foreign visit since he led coups here in 1987, Maj. Gen. Rabuka is seeking military aid to fill the gap left by Australia's and New Zealand's withdrawal of assistance following the coups, they said.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman said in Suva Sunday night that Maj. Gen. Rabuka, accompanied by his wife Suluweti and several officers including one South Korean-trained bodyguard, is on an official visit to China. The spokesman said the commander, who was invited by the Ministry of Defence, will be a guest of the Chinese Government for nine days from April 30 and will inspect military installations.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka, flying via Tokyo, will go to South Korea first before returning to Japan on April 30 to head for China, the sources said. His tour coincides with a visit by Interim Prime Minister Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who spent the last six days in Beijing before heading off to Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka's visit follows a two million U.S. dollar military loan to Fiji by Taiwan last January for the purchase of arms and ammunition for Fiji's 5,000-strong army. Part of the loan deal was that Fiji military forces buy about one million U.S. dollars worth of modern equipment in Taiwan, and according to military sources, the remainder was to be bought in South Korea and China.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka said in an earlier magazine interview here that the army was turning to Asian countries like Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaysia for aid to replace that from Australia and New Zealand, which suspended military cooperation after the 1987 coups. Manpower training and military equipment are needed. He said the Fiji military forces were forced to create new military "links and our own military developments."

Maj. Gen. Rabuka said here earlier the new arms and ammunition will replace the aging ones the army had been using to train its men for duties in war-torn Middle East spots like Lebanon and the Sinai. Fiji has nearly 1,100 men deployed in those areas as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka said here that he wants a national role for Fiji's army. "We've developed from a small army into one which has got wider roles not only militarily, but development roles in Fiji," he said. "And I would like to see those developments cemented and firmed up so that we can have the army playing an active role in national development in the future," he said in the magazine interview. [passage omitted]

First AIDS Death, Diagnoses Reported

BK1804123290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1217 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Suva, April 18 (AFP)—A 32-year-old Fijian woman became Wednesday the country's first AIDS fatality, state-run Radio Fiji said. Radio Fiji said the woman died at the west coast government hospital of Lautoka.

The station quoted medical sources as saying that the woman contracted Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome through a blood transfusion five years ago. It said she had the transfusion before Fiji had facilities for screening blood samples.

The death came only a day after health authorities here said there were two full-blown cases of AIDS in Fiji and that a further six people have tested positive for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

New Zealand

Palmer Calls for Closer Relations With Australia

BK2004085490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] New Zealand's Prime Minister Mr. Geoffrey Palmer has said that ties with Australia must go beyond the present closer economic relations agreement, but he strongly rejected the possibility of New Zealand becoming Australia's seventh state as allowed for in the Australian Constitution.

Mr. Palmer said there is no greater support among New Zealanders for such a union in 1990 than there had been when it was first suggested in 1900. He said it was very different to be a state within a federation, meant to be a nation—a nation that was once acquired has not likely surrendered. [sentence as heard] But there was a need for closer links beyond the strong economic ties between Australia and New Zealand.